THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

June 28, 1947

RAPE CASES IN CHINA

AN EDITORIAL

Chinese Reds Worrying SCAP

Hugh Deane

U. S. Loan To China

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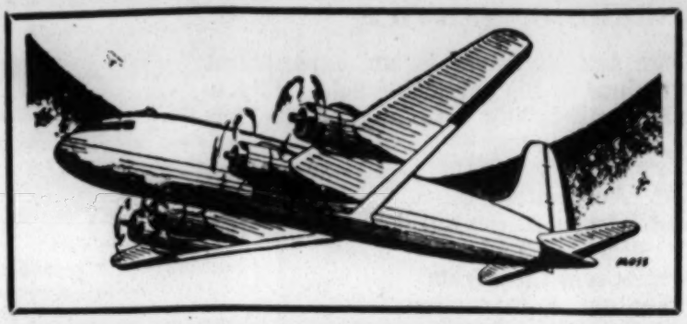

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Who Is Qualified?

To The Editor:

I was much puzzled by Mr. Li Chien-yen's remarks in his letter captioned "Student Responsibility" appearing in the May 3 issue of the *Review*. He thinks that students have feudal ideas, and considers them as the brothers of soldiers. He says that students would be as corrupt as the corrupt officals under the same circumstances and concludes by asking the students to reflect upon their behavior and "use the tool of 'action'" before showing their "patriotic enthusiasm, their eager pursuit of democracy and liberty."

Mr. Li seems to have forgotten the fact that the founder of the Chinese Republic was supported by students when he overthrew the Ts'ing Government; that students under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek accomplished the Northern Punitive Expedition; and that the famous May 4 Movement was staged also by students. Did less feudal ideas remain in those students' minds than today? Did they fail owing to their feudal ideas?

Students are put in the same class as soldiers by Mr. Li. But are the soldiers really to be blamed? It was the soldiers who conquered the militarists and bandits. It was soldiers who fought the resistance war against the Japs and lifted the international position of our nation, in spite of the fact that they sometimes flayed our people. That is why the students remained the vanguard of revolution, notwithstanding their present feudal ideas.

Maybe the students are corrupted when they move into bureaucratic circles. But what has that to do with the present situation? Is it simply because of the bad possibilites of tomorrow that we deprive them of the good today? I am obliged to think that Mr. Li is trying to teach the students "Hsiushen" or self-modification, as the "Ju" priests practise with a desire to let China remain as it is.

May I ask Mr. Li, since the students are unqualified, whom would he choose?

TU SUNG-SHOU.

Lintung, Shensi,
June 10, 1947.

Destiny?

To The Editor:

Here is a brief story about one of my friends. I want it to be known to everybody. He was, as I am, a farmer's son. He spoke seldom but thought a lot and he studied very hard. He was a man of fortitude who had aspirations. He was of medium stature and thinner than average. His health was not very good.

We parted in 1942 and met again last year in Peiping. I found him completely unchanged, except that his complexion indicated that his health was worse. In his statement about his life during the last several years he told me that he made it his purpose to escape from under the enemy's yoke and go to the interior, but this attempt was thwarted as the line between Free and occupied China was blocked. He gave up studying and began

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PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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to teach in a primary school. No sooner did he start that than he was arrested and imprisoned for a long time on some suspicion or other.

After he got out of prison he resumed his studies and became a junior in an university.

On April 12 he telephoned me saying he had something important to tell me and that I should come right away. I immediately went to the University. Not saying a word, he led me to Pei Hai Park. He was unusually pale and seemed to be making an effort to bring his feet forward. He was almost emaciated-looking and I was surprised that since our last meeting, a week ago, he had changed so much.

After we sat down on a bench by the lake, he told me, not looking at me but at the sky, that he had long been a victim of T. B. and that it was too far gone to be cured now. He said he knew he'd die soon and that it couldn't be helped but seemed to be the hand of God.

It was proven that he was really suffering from T. B. and in fact was in the third stage. He died on May 23. Some of his other friends and I buried him in a Catholic cemetery in a small casket dressed in a suit of ragged clothing, which he wore when he was alive. These were all his earthly possessions that accompanied him.

I know the reason he died. He had no money, not even to pay his tuition fees, his home is in the so-called Liberated Area and he could not beg aid from his family. He died of poverty. He died of war. He died because there is no justice in this world. He died because there is so much vice in mankind. He did not die because he was destined to.

W. TUNG.

Peiping,
June 16, 1947.

The Loan!

To The Editor:

First of all, allow me to quote a few lines from some poet:

Armies trample, invade, destroy,
With guns roaring from earth and air.
"I am more terrible than armies,
I am more feared than the cannon."

"I," in this instance, is the personification of HUNGER.

Things in China have come to such a pass that famine and civil war, and consequently, hunger, have overburdened the people after 10 long years of miserable suffering and accelerated the total collapse of society, thanks to the heartlessness and imbecility of the power-mad government bureaucrats who were patriotic revolutionaries some 30 years ago and who have shaken themselves free from Japanese fascist domination only to submit themselves willingly to another imperialist yoke at the cost of sacrificing the whole nation. No wonder we are now on the eve of revolution. It seems that we don't care whether the revolution leads us to salvation or disaster so long as it is the only road left to us.

In view of the crisis characterized by the recent rice riots in different cities in the prosperous rice-producing areas, the raging student demonstrations and parades demanding an increase in their subsidiary food allowance, and the voice of the middle school students demanding the abolition of a joint examination, I cannot but think of the wise saying of a contemporary famous statesmen in reply to a question asked by a world-renowned historian, that "freedom is bread—bread for all."

If the present world is a paradise, where only bureaucrats, war-mongers and notorious politicos can breathe freely and roar what they think is right under a mask of democracy and peace for their own selfish ends, then China is the hell of hells, where honest, law-abiding and peace-loving *lao pai hsing* find it hard to earn a living on the lowest possible subsistence level, not to mention being deprived of the rights of free expression, assembly and election.

What I perceive most is that as the present government has outdone the ancient warlords and the cruellest kings in Chinese history in its suppression and killing of the people, it must now be meditating ways in which to deal with the students even more brutal than those that they resorted to in Kunming during the December 1 Movement.

For those few in power firmly, or rather, stubbornly, believe that "subversive elements" can only be suppressed by means of bayonets and rifles, and we Chinese always think it a shame to own up to our faults and misdeeds. It is for the sake of "face" (the damned thing!) that anything, "if wrong, shall be done wrong to the end." In this connection, I don't think that such "democratic and progressive elements" as our Premier Chang Chun will do the nation any good, as is hoped by your "militarist" Secretary of State, and your "educationalist" Ambassador here in China.

However, for the sake of humanity and for the sake of global peace which will never come into being if China remains in the abyss of famine, hunger and civil war, and most of all in the hands of a "bad government" which is resorting to force and the darkest reign of terror, assured of ever incoming supplies of foreign arms and foreign loans, I sincerely hope that you, all trustworthy and good-willed foreign friends of the Chinese people, will raise a loud voice before all the conscientious citizens of the world so that the most disastrous tragedy will be checked in time.

JUST A NOBODY.

Shanghai,
June 20, 1947.

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Collapse Near?

To The Editor:

"Education first" has been the watchword of the Kuomintang since V-J Day. But so far it has only been practised in words and not in actions. The dyke of education in China is going to collapse, especially that of college education.

With the inflationary currency and the soaring of commodity prices, the salary of a professor is not enough to support himself, let alone his family. The professors' struggle never draws the attention of the government to their plight. Consequently, they cannot but resort to striking, for there is no other way to attract the government's regard. They will strike unless the government raises their salaries. These are conditions unparalleled in Chinese history.

"Political Parties and Factions Leave the Schools" is still a splendid watchword. College students have been the victims of still a splendid watchword. College students have been the victims of political campaigns, and quarrels, strikes and parades often occur in the colleges. As a result, those red-blooded students have refused to be educated, and have even been arrested by the gestapo.

When an examination is to be held, the students bargain with the teachers on assignments. They purchase "units" and "points" with their time. As Mr. Chen, Dean of National Coastal College, once told me, the student is waiting for his diploma and the professor for his salary.

In the educational rehabilitation plan, the Ministry of Education has decided to carry out a policy of distributing colleges over the whole country. But this policy has proved to be mistaken. A great many college students have gone on strike demanding the removal of their institutions from the country to Shanghai or Nanking.

Are all the students' activities instigated by Communists? We must realize why the students prefer to have their campuses in the cities. One answer is that since the communications in China have not yet improved, it is not easy to get books and magazines. As most of the professors are unwilling to lead a country life it is difficult to keep them from leaving. Can we really blame the students for striking?

From the viewpoint of educational administration, the Ministry of Education has extensive power of control over the universities. That is fatal to the development of higher education in China.

Once Mr. Pun Kwang-dun, a famous professor at National Central University, said that, owing the lack of reference material, he lectured from memory. This statement indicated that the university library was very poor; also the laboratory equipment is in a similar condition. How can we expect our professors to take research seriously under such circumstances?

It goes without saying that college education in China is in urgent need of improvement. As a teacher in a college I feel it my responsibility to submit some hints for the improvement of college education. Our government must immediately renounce all participation of political factions in education, reduce the power of the Ministry of Education, and increase the subsidies given to educational establishments.

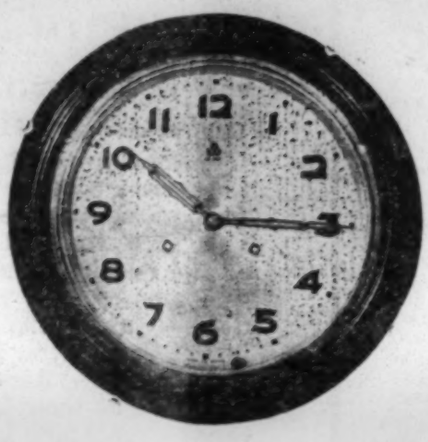
FONG TAI-YU.

Chuanchow, Fukien,
June 10, 1947.

Romanization

To The Editor:

In the May 10 issue of the *Review*, I read French friend M. Decaux' letter.



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First of all, as a Chinese, I sincerely welcome foreign friends to take part in discussions on every sort of Chinese problem and we are very much obliged to those such as Monsieur Decaux. Below, I shall write what I opine and hope for M. Decaux's as well as other citizen's further opinions.

It might be wrong to classify the Chinese language as monosyllabic. In western languages the multisyllable words are composed of different kinds of monosyllables such as "mile" and "stone," which make "milestone," being free syllables, "cor" and "al" in "coral" being bound syllables, "er" in "worker" is a semi-bound syllable. The same conditions also occur in the Chinese language. We have free syllables such as "cha" and "wan" in "chawan" (teacup), bound syllables such as "la" and "ba" in "laba" (bugle,) and semi-bound syllables such as "chang" in "changjen" (father-in-law).

According to strict regulations in the linking methods of Chinese romanization, only 50 percent of the words are monosyllabic, while the percentage of this sort in English is 50 percent. Every day, millions of people talk and convey their thoughts to each other. Apparently they understand each other by sound and not by ideograph or calligraph, as M. Decaux calls it. Why is it that we fail to understand each other when we record these sounds on paper?

The fact is that many people regard the Chinese old written character as a word instead of as a syllable. The Old written form is artificial while the spoken form is natural and we must rewrite them as they really are.

M. Decaux fears that pronunciation is not the same all over China, and romanized words may not be readable as they are now throughout the country. According to the Latinizationer, if the pronunciations are so different that people cannot understand each other it means that they are no longer the same language and must be treated likewise—in China, four or five branches of the Han language, at least, should be romanized respectively. With a few differences in spelling and a few more in tone value, they may find that they still understand each other. People will have to make concessions to a kind of standard writing, as in English.

According to the mandate of the Ministry of Education, there should be a unification of spoken languages. The old ideographical characters really hinder this fulfilment.

"The written language has proved, during the 3,000 years it has been in use, to be the best medium of conveying Chinese thought," thinks M. Decaux, and he goes further in saying that it indicates the sound and the definite meaning. Perhaps so, but it has only proved so among 20 percent of the population. The majority, of 80 percent cannot use it owing to the fact that it is difficult to memorize and write. We cannot read it by its phonetic symbol but as a form such as "man." Therefore, for the majority of people we must use another way.

As a foreigner, his experience was that as soon as the first difficulty of understanding the rules and reasons of the voices is overcome, it is comparatively easy to understand quoted words. To foreign students, however, writing is much harder than speaking. Matteo Ricci, Lamasse, Francis and many other foreign scholars romanized the Chinese language for their respective students in order to have contact with the Chinese language and culture from the Ming Dynasty till today. Several weeks ago I had the opportunity of talking with Mr. J. Purcell, Foreign Correspondent for *Life Magazine*, who has come to China for several months, about learning Chinese. To him, the only difficulty was also the ideograph. In Yale University, the students are learning

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Chinese by the medium of a kind of romanization and not with P'ingmin Ch'iantzke (1,000 characters for the plain man), as did M. Decaux.

It is true that each writer romanizes according to his ability or to his own sense of music, but different spelling in romanization means the necessity of Chinese romanization by many. How to improve and unify it is the second problem.

"In advanced countries where practically everybody can read and write, how many can really understand what they read?" asks M. Decaux. What we want is the conformity of spoken and written languages. We do not want to romanize Ancient Chinese. We must endeavor to write so that people will understand what they read. Of course, a child or an uneducated or half-educated person might not know what he is reading, but that is a matter of degree of knowledge and not the fault of the word itself.

It is a pity that we Chinese have to devote so much time to writing and reading; that is why our cultural level is lower than in the west. I do not agree with M. Decaux when he says that the average person uses a daily vocabulary of from 300 to 500 words to express his needs and feelings, for by P'ingmin Ch'iantzke he is able to read quite a number of things in a Chinese paper.

In the Kanghsi Dictionary there are about 40,000 characters; in a popular dictionary there are about 7,000 to 8,000 characters. In an ordinary printing house there are about 6,000 types. One must remember at least 3,000 characters for daily reading and writing, so 300 to 500 words is not necessarily true.

M. Decaux warns us of the effects of the French romanization of the Indo-Chinese language which resulted in their having forgotten their culture and apart from a few scholars they are no longer Asiatics. So far as we know, when Annam was conquered by France, her people were as illiterate as the Chinese are now. Sinc then, the French Government taught Annamese romanization with the view that they might receive slavery education. But on the contrary, they began to learn to read and write without exception, even down to the common peddler.

The Annamese have awakened and now stand on their own feet to fight against France for their liberation. Annam is still Annam. Her people did not and will never forget their culture. They are still Asiatics. Only headaches have been added to the conqueror.

The Chinese know where they should go.

S. S. TU.

Lintung, Shensi,
June 6, 1947.

Rape-Murder

To The Editor:

I wish to tell you of a painful incident which occurred in Donglee (see *Ta Kung Pao*, June 6). In the deep of night on June 4, Miss Chou Yueh-E, a girl teacher of the Fourth Pao Kuomin elementary school, was raped to death by four soldiers. It seems too cruel to gentlemen, educators and intellectuals—in fact, to every human being who has heard the story.

I remember the incident in Peiping when the whole nation gave so much sympathy to Miss S., and a student movement was organized in every university, college and school to protest this outrage. Yes, that was in a great city and involved a college girl, but who can make a great number of the nations' intellectuals deeply sympathetic about a girl who was victimized in a small town?

It is more than cruel that a feeble girl who had only her honorable position and her salary should be put to death in such a way. As I write this I cannot choke back a tear, for it is more painful than the incident of Miss S. for it occurred in a different place and so the sympathy is less.

Chinese people, will you attend to this matter with deep sympathy and give your strongest support? Almost one quarter of the people in China must demand bodily safety for themselves. I am sorry to say that the Government always causes us great dissatisfaction as it has not solved this affair satisfactorily since V-J Day.

Readers of the *Review!* If you will kindly give your help and wish to know more of this matter, you may write to (江蘇省吳江縣同里鎮第四保國民學校) Fourth Pao Kuomin Elementary School, Donglee, Kiangsu, where you will be given more information.

FEI LIANG.

Wusih, Kiangsu,
June 9, 1947.

Bridge Of Corpses

To The Editor:

When I first came to be acquainted with your esteemed *Review* I was surprised at your liberal opinions and hoped to be able to become one of its everlasting companions. Indeed I am so attached to the magazine that no power can separate us—I would sacrifice my meals in order to buy a copy.

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Via GLOBE

I am a native of Wenchow, a port in East Chekiang, where the people have traditionally lived quietly. But recently, the students in Wenchow have been greatly stirred up in response to the demonstrations against hunger which have been staged in Nanking, Shanghai and other cities. Meanwhile, the people, both businessmen and employees, have begun to feel the overwhelming pressure of the high cost of living, which the poor have been combatting until they are almost exhausted.

On the heels of the War of Resistance there came the prolonged, and most hateful civil strive on China's soil which has already wrought the devastations of a disastrous war. Indeed, the deep and wide gulf between the Kuomintang and the Communists is to be filled with our countrymen's bodies until a bridge is possible. I hate the war, not only because of its destruction but because it is in opposition to the will of the people.

With the exception of a few, the Chinese are earning their living at the cost of their health. If the civil war continues unchecked everything will be extorted from the peace-loving people to feed the soldiers and intensify the war effort until they are nothing but skin and bone. Oh, jingoistic leaders, have mercy on the poor people and stop this fratricidal war. But if they are cold-blooded carnivores, I should like to remind them that the people once rose against arbitrary monarchy, overthrowing the corrupt Manchu dynasty and setting up the Republic of China. And, indeed, a worm will turn in its last moment of desperation.

"Education First," a sensational slogan to alien visitors, seems to have been converted into "Civil War First." To satisfy the interests of a few individuals, the leaders of the National Government are so eager to plot their opponents' complete collapse, that no effort is being spared to deal with the unprecedented inflation and the subsequent soaring of commodity prices. How can one live without income when the cost of living is so high?

It is very clear that the students will be the masters of the "New China" in the future. It is their mission, after graduation, to eradicate the national humiliation, the backwardness of our industries and it is incumbent upon them to lead the people with the torch of knowledge, glorifying China's culture, which has survived for more than 4,000 years.

If the fascists in the Government do nothing to rescue the students from starvation, it seems to me they are intentionally strangling China's culture, just as the Japs tried to do during their long occupation. I have to warn the despotic leaders that we are not puppet-headed people, we are dissatisfied with the present policy of the Government and we do not like to be victimized, but we shall struggle for our own salvation.

Fellow countrymen, unite against the fascistic elements in both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, who are cursed by the whole nation and under the tread of whose troops thousands of people are groaning in the North and Northeast.

Recently, school strikes have been sweeping over the nation. The students' pure passion is roaring aloud, and I am no exception. When hungry, I can only tighten my belt, but after all it will not prove to be a good way. I am no coward, but I am forced to violate the old proverb "Silence is golden," for I can resist the impulse no longer.

H. F. LING.

Wenchow, Chekiang,
June 15, 1947.

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Vicious Circle

To The Editor:

We receive your magazine late on this side of the world, but it is no less interesting and helpful in bringing our view of China up to date. Of particular interest to me are the letters from your readers which, I believe, to some extent, reflect the way intelligent people in China are thinking.

There is a letter from one, P. Y. Wang, on the fate of a country girl in your March 22 issue, in which the writer expresses his indignation at the cheapness of life in China and blames women's associations for not having done anything to better the situation.

I was born and brought up in China myself and must say I am very sympathetic towards Mr. Wang's plea. But I feel that the problem is more than just strong women's associations; the fundamentals of it lie in the kind of government we have in China, and not in small organizations. If the government is good and just, what person in its realm dares to molest the rights of others. It is a fact that the Chinese soldiers kill and plunder at will, not only in Taiwan, but also in the so-called Chiang's China; they kill not only Reds, but the innocent little people. The blame does not lie on the soldiers as much as on their leaders. In our case, it is because the leaders in the government do not respect the fundamental rights of human beings.

From the viewpoint of psychology, one may say the instinct for an older or stronger person to oppress the young and weak is found in his own frustration, which usually is a reaction to oppression he has borne from some other person who is older and stronger than he is.

The people of China are indeed a frustrated race. From the top there is the constant oppression, and each level oppresses the one underneath it; each trying to compensate itself from the lower level for what it has had to endure from the upper. Consequently, it is not strange to find Chinese villagers treating their daughters-in-law harshly for the simple reason that when they were young brides, they themselves were treated the same way by their in-laws. The vicious circle can be traced to the untold suffering of the villagers at the mercy of the village magistrate; that of the magistrate to the county official; that of the county official to the governor, etc.

Another interesting point is that Eastern women, being more bound to the family because of their illiteracy or tradition, differ from the Western women in that they cannot, like their Western sisters, devote their surplus energy to society. They are thus forced to exert their energy on their immediate circle, which is the family.

It would not make much difference, except that in the case of Western women, their energy has a better chance to become a useful force in society and bear good fruits, because society is open to the eyes of the public, while the Eastern women, being bound by the four walls of her home, turns her energy into frustration—a frustration which leads to either total submission or unreasonable aggression.

Basic human rights, so far, are only heard and seldom seen in China. No doubt education will free the minds of the people and make them realize their rights as human beings. But most fundamental of all, let the leaders in the Chinese Government learn about human rights and respect them, for if they do, I am sure such tragedies as described by Mr. Wang will disappear overnight.

ELSIE LEE.

New York, U.S.A.,
June 4, 1947.

Education Policy

To The Editor:

We complain against the Minister of Education, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, for his dictatorship in administering higher education. He has decided that the universities should go to the hinterland of China to develop their culture, but as long as the communications in China remain in a paralyzed state and the pay of the professors is so unfairly low, the colleges inland will be ruined by the Minister's prejudice.

It is said that Dr. Chu is a layman in the field of education, so how can he undertake this heavy burden as a Minister? Since he took office many colleges have been victimized, among them being the National Teachers' College. During the war the college had a splendid reputation for her good equipment and eminent professors. For the purpose of exchanging educational issues with the Teachers' College of Columbia University, the College has established an institute for educational research under the direction of Dr. Chu You-kwang. Unfortunately, the College is going to collapse, as the new Minister is grasping her throat. It is no wonder that the National Teachers' College has an evil fate, for Dr. Chu regarded the College as the "favorite child" of the ex-Minister, Dr. Chen.

It is reported that many members of the PPC have charged Dr. Chu with maladministration of education. It is time for him to reflect over his past. Let bygones be bygones. A bright future is waiting for us. We hope Dr. Chu will change his policy and call upon the National Education Conference to tackle all the problems.

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

Tsinkiang, Fukien,
June 10, 1947.

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U.S. Airmails

To The Editor:

With reference to your editorial "China-U.S. Mail Service Slow," published in your issue of May 31, 1947, I am directed to inform you that airmails for the U.S.A. have been forwarded from Shanghai on an average of four times a week, either by plane direct to the U.S.A. or by C.N.A.C. service to Manila for onward transmission by P.A.W.A. According to advices received from the U.S. Exchange Offices, airmails for the U.S.A. dispatched from Shanghai during the period from April 9 to May 25, 1947, took only three to four days to reach their destination, with the exception of the dispatch of May 7, 1947, via Manila which arrived in San Francisco on May 17. Regarding the delay of this dispatch, the Manila Post Office has been requested to make the necessary investigations.

Inquiries made from the U.S.A. Postal Administration reveal that mails from Shanghai for the U.S.A., forwarded by steamers to San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver and Los Angeles, took 15 to 25 days in transit.

It will be appreciated if you will publish this letter in your esteemed journal for information of the public.

POYN KO,
Secretary.

Post Office, Shanghai,
June 20, 1947.

New Borgia

To The Editor:

Here is a story your readers might relish about an official in Shouyang, one of the largest hsien in Hunan province.

Enraged by the failure to extort 300 ounces of gold from a goldsmith shop under the pretext of charging the manager with involvement in communistic activities, Fu Teh-min, secretary of the Special Executive Supervising Bureau of the Sixth Section of Shouyang, bravely broke into the Yung Ho Ching Goldsmith shop and after barring all exits forced the employees to swallow doses of poison (called True Talking Pill), chopped one of them to death with a kitchen knife, despite the fact that he was armed with a pistol. Fu then ransacked the premises, took possession of all gold and gold ornaments and some 1,000 silver dollars, set the shop on fire and fled. He was soon arrested by the police, however.

The unprecedented crimes were committed by the official on May 4, following fruitless efforts to extort gold from at least two minor employees of the shop. The story appeared on June 7, 1947, in the *Central Daily News* here, reported by its Changsha correspondent, who says that there is little wonder that such crimes have been committed, considering that the "city's social order is mixed up in all sorts of crimes."

This particular gold shop is the largest in town and this is not the first time that attempts have been made to vicimize its personnel. On March 24, Fu accosted the manager, Tien Shui-ching, and charged him with "shouldering with big responsibilities for the Communist Party." He arrested the manager and after a day's detention took him to Changsha, promising to let the provincial government know all the "details." Then Fu advised the manager that if he received 300 ounces of gold, he could "arrange matters with his superiors." The manager surrendered his gold ring, and was set free.

The tragedy occurred on May 4, when the fire brigade discovered a fire raging in the gold shop. When they broke into the premises they found four poisoned men in the front room and one chopped to death in the rear. In another room they discovered another dead employee of the shop, with his stomach ripped apart. Later, the police discovered yet another apprentice of the shop, covered with blood and bearing 14 wounds.

Next day, the poisoned men came to and were heard by the district court. They told the judge that they recognized the official Fu, as he had previously visited their shop several times.

On the day of the tragedy, Fu arrived and conversed with the employees until 11 p.m., whereupon he produced a faked order reading: "The Yung Ho Goldsmith Shop has long been connected with Communists and is a very important organ. It is hereby ordered that all its managers and employees be arrested for trial." One of the poisoned employees told the police that the only thing he realized at that time was that the shop was on fire.

Shortly after his arrest, official Fu published a written statement, in which he declared that he was engaged in arresting rebels and that the Yung He Goldsmith Shop's tragedy was really a traitor's case. "I am now prepared to appear in court for testimony and at the same time will try my best to revenge the victims. I swear that I will fight to the end with the traitors," Fu concluded.

M. CHIEN.

Shanghai,
June 24, 1947.

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Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, June 28, 1947 No. 4

Independence Day

THE 4th of July, America's Independence Day, will be celebrated by the local American community next week. While always an occasion for celebration in commemoration of the achieving of American independence from Great Britain, it is also a day when Americans should re-examine themselves and their country and see if they feel satisfied with themselves and their government at this time, more than a century and a half after the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Too often this day is merely an occasion, both in the United States and in places where American communities reside abroad, for unthinking jubilation, an excuse for a holiday and a ball game, boat races, fireworks displays, etc. While the American founding fathers undoubtedly intended that the 4th of July should be a day of pleasure and enjoyment, they must certainly have hoped that the people of the nation which they fathered would remember, at least once a year, the long struggle of those who fought for independence and, remembering, dedicate themselves anew to its preservation. Further, the men who wrote such words as appear in the Declaration of Independence, must have hoped that their people would for all time be an influence for freedom and independence in a world where, since the beginning of time, few men have ever been really free.

While the American revolution might not in the light of today be called an uprising of the common man, it was certainly thought to be so then and was considered a revolt of the irresponsible masses led by unprincipled radicals and dangerous men. Not only did the Americans indicate their dislike of the usual type of authority by refusing to have a king, but they went so far as to declare all men to be equal. The "leading citizens" of most of the civilized world at that time were generally aghast at this concept of "equality." In certain foreign states — as well as in England — there were people who sided with the revolution, but most of these men did so because of political opposition to the British Crown, rather than through any genuine feeling of sympathy for the oppressed American lao pai hsing.

Although the first years of the Republic were stormy and confused, with endless internal bickerings and a haphazard and not particularly creditable attitude toward the other states of the world, the United States, at least by comparison, appeared to the oppressed in various countries to be trying to live up to the credo of the Declaration of Independence.

The following oft quoted passage well shows the high ideals of the American founding fathers: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness...."

While one may argue as to whether the American people are today governed in the spirit of the foregoing passage, it cannot be denied that in the United States the individual citizen still has greater rights, freedoms and benefits than in any other land. It can further be pointed out that the broad masses in few other countries come anywhere close to being governed in accordance with such a spirit.

* * *

IN our opinion the United States is now facing a critical point in its history. It has not yet become the symbol of reaction and the status quo, but it is well on the road toward this end. On this anniversary of American independence we should pause and take stock of ourselves, examine our policies, both toward ourselves at home and toward the millions of enslaved people abroad.

In the past it was the United States which, in Asia, stood for a new deal, stood for a different kind of "foreigner." Today, we are looked upon, in many quarters, as merely another one of the Western imperialists while in some places we are regarded as the chief exponent of the imperialist system. We have given the Filipinos political independence, but we have so tied them to our economic apron strings that they cannot move without our consent. That is, of course, if they still want to eat. We have closed our eyes as the British, French and Dutch have attempted with rifle and bayonet to ram their prewar governments back down the throats of the inhabitants of large chunks of Asia.

We have come out of the war as the strongest single nation in the world. How are we going to use this strength? Will it be used on the side of Freedom and Independence for the oppressed peoples of the world, or will it be used to support the forces of reaction, both native and foreign, who are interested only in welding more tightly the chains upon the common man?

The Long And Short

Chinese Has Plan For World State.—*Headline.*
Any ideas for the home country?

Distortions Out Of New York

BLUNDER OUT OF CHINA, a pamphlet by Geraldine Fitch attacking the White-Jacoby book, *Thunder Out of China*, probably contains more distortions and exasperating nonsense per square inch than anything we have read for a long time. It establishes Mrs. Fitch as one of the leading defenders of all that is undesirable in China today. It also establishes quite clearly that when Mrs. Fitch gets in her stride she can do as much with implications and insinuations, as the next person. In addition, it becomes apparent to the reader that Mrs. Fitch—if she honestly believes all of the obvious absurdities with which she has filled her pamphlet—has learned extremely little about China despite her long residence in this country.

Before dealing specifically with a very few—comparatively—of the most glaring of Mrs. Fitch's "blunders," it might be well to point out that she demonstrates throughout her pamphlet the particularly infuriating lack of sound reasoning unfortunately so often found in the writings of those fanatically espousing a "cause." By skilfully taking parts of sentences from different sections of the White-Jacoby book, she deftly fashions contradictions where they do not exist. In the same manner she puts words into the mouths of the authors. It is by such a technique as this that she frequently is able to hold the authors up to ridicule on charges of naivete or ignorance.

Mrs. Fitch's easy style of writing, coupled with carefully placed insinuations, makes her diatribe more dangerous to the uninformed who may be led to assume he is getting truthful interpretation. The following sentences, quoted from the first page of text, would do credit to *Time Magazine*:

"Most of the time an easy fluency hides an appalling ignorance of China, nowhere more apparent to those who know and love the Chinese people than in the descriptions of these very people. They play on every string of the reader's sympathy in an unrealistic and discordant boogie-woogie about 'the beating, whipping, torture and humiliation' of the peasants of China. Evidently they know nothing of the dignity and self respect of the country people."

A careful perusal of the foregoing will show that no actual statement of fact has been put forth, yet several rather incriminating implications have been made. This phrase, "an easy fluency hides an appalling ignorance of China," certainly is carefully constructed with the purpose of putting the reader on his guard against the excellent writing in the White-Jacoby book. It is suggested that the reader must guard against this "easy fluency" because it is specifically designed to "hide an appalling ignorance." We have no quotation or other proof that this is true, except, of course, Mrs. Fitch's word that it is.

She continues her sentence with, "nowhere more apparent to those who know and love the Chinese people than in the descriptions of these very people." Again no proof has been offered, but the reader of Mrs. Fitch's well-named *Blunder Out of China* is again led toward the assumption that White and Jacoby do not know the Chinese people, i.e., what they are writing about, and, what's more, they don't even love the Chinese people. The reverse of the implication is also clear—Mrs. Fitch both knows and loves the Chinese people. The remaining sentences we have quoted are put together in like manner. The entire pamphlet, in fact, is merely one continuing example of this type of dishonest implication and insinuation with scarcely a shred of fact.

Mrs. Fitch's factual blunders are both numerous and childish and it is in her attempts at specific refutation, except where she conveniently quotes only *parts* of sentences, that she falls down. She is very clever in making her conclusions when drawing them entirely from half or totally false implications, but in her specific denials she shows both an appalling lack of logic and an abysmal ignorance of China.

Quoting a few lines from White and Jacoby to the effect that China must build railroads, reconstruct, industrialize, etc., Mrs. Fitch counters with, "The Communist record is one of cutting railroads, destroying machinery, murdering six government engineers sent to reopen the Kailan Mines, clearing no rivers, erecting no steel mills." By this simple statement she "conclusively" proves that even by White-Jacoby standards, the Communists are bad. It would seem that Mrs. Fitch is either unable or unwilling to understand that in a civil war one naturally tears up railroad tracks over which the enemy's troops are rolling, one destroys or removes machinery in territory being evacuated (The Central Government has now begun removing mining machinery in North China), one clears no rivers when one uses sampans and junks for transport and one's enemy uses heavy draft steamers; one erects no steel mills when one has not the equipment to build them or to exploit the necessary coal and iron resources. We are not well informed as to the fate of the six engineers, but it would seem highly unlikely that they could avoid trouble if they ventured into enemy territory.

In countering the contention that China's farmers are oppressed by their rulers, Mrs. Fitch, who apparently has not taken the trouble to read a Chinese paper since the end of the war, although she tells us herself—again by implication—that she, in contrast to White and Jacoby, understands Chinese quite well, so well in fact that she is able to converse with the Chinese farmer in his colloquial tongue, falls down badly. If Mrs. Fitch had one conversation with one average farmer or read one Chinese newspaper for a week since the end of the war, she would never be foolish enough to write, on page 12, the following paragraph:

"The farmer of China is an independent, industrious, cheerful individual. He is not 'beaten, swindled and kicked about all his waking days.' Reliable statistics (such as Dr. J. Lossing Buck's '*Land Utilization in China*,') show that

a higher percentage of the farmers of China own their own land than of American farmers..... The land reclamation and better land utilization record of the National Government can be obtained from our own Department of Agriculture which has aided both surveys and completed projects."

The Chinese farmer is not independent, he is industrious, we grant; he has to be or he would soon starve. He is remarkably cheerful when one considers what life has to offer him. He most certainly is "beaten, swindled and kicked about all his waking days," unless, of course, he is a landlord. Mrs. Fitch's "reliable statistics," such as Dr. Lossing Buck's book, the results of a study during the years 1929-1933 is not by any means *the* authoritative work today. A lot has happened since 1933. A war, for instance, has been fought with the usual concentration of wealth in the hands of the few which usually follows war and inflation.

It is now estimated that each year more and more farmers lose their land to the village and city landlords. The following quotation from *MONTHLY REPORT* of May, 1947 throws some light on the condition of the Chinese farmer today:

"The (Kuomintang-sponsored) Sun Yat-sen Institute (surely Mrs. Fitch cannot quibble with this eminently respectable organization) reveals that 10 percent of the rural population owns 53 percent of cultivated land, while 90 percent possess only 47 percent. Another estimate by Dr. A. Kaiming Chiu, gives 70 percent of the population as having average holdings of less than 30 mow (five acres) and 20 percent of the land, and the landlords and rich farmers, who form 15 percent of the population, 63 percent of the land. Both of these estimates may be inaccurate because a thorough land registration and survey have never been completed in China. However, a partial official survey places the average landlord's land holdings at 2,030 mow, and the average peasant's land holdings at 15.8 mow. The land tax is levied on a per mow basis and thus places a greater burden on the small landholder than on the landlord."

Mrs. Fitch decries White and Jacoby for not giving figures regarding the land and the condition of the peasant and, later, says that the figures they do give are all wrong. She does not give any herself. Is it because she has none, or is it because she does not wish to publish even those released by the Central Government? The aforementioned Dr. Chiu estimates that medium grade land in China is taxed at the rate of US$1.79 per acre as compared with US$0.90 in America's New England states. Chinese newspaper accounts indicate that "additional" taxes often amount to more than the foregoing figure for the land tax. In Kiangsu Province, for example, there are more than 100 separate taxes. All authorities in China today, from Premier Chang Chun (who recently called for a 25 percent reduction in land rents—as have preceding premiers for the past quarter of a century) on down, are agreed that the land situation is worsening almost daily. We wonder why Mrs. Fitch dismisses China's agrarian problem with a simple statement that the Government has made "constructive achievements to improve the lot of the farmer." Why doesn't she tell us about them? We, and we are sure, the Chinese farmer, too, would be interested in these "constructive achievements."

One might continue a page by page dissection of Mrs. Fitch's "*Blunder*," but it seems hardly necessary. When she is not damning White and Jacoby, she is repeating old wives' tales about the beauties of ancient Chinese society, about the murderous, anti-Christian activities of the Chinese Communists, fanciful descriptions of the many wonderful reform activities of Nanking (virtually all of which remain in the blueprint stage). The text is occasionally enlivened by an altogether novel and startling interpretation of Chinese history, such as her one paragraph explanation of the split between the Communists and the Kuomintang during the revolution.

Although Mrs. Fitch has failed miserably in her attempt to discredit an extremely well-written book, she has demonstrated most forcefully the truth of the old adage that some foreigners—diehards, they're usually called—can spend a good part of their lives in China and still remain thoroughly ignorant of the most elemental facts about the land and the people.

Menace Averted

THE United States is prepared to guarantee that its Pacific Fleet will assist in the defense of Australia.—*Reuter's, June* 10, 1947.

Just in case Ceylon makes any aggressive moves?

SCAP's Shadow Over Korea

WE have been surprised and somewhat disturbed by SCAP policies in Japan, where the Zaibatsu are still in power despite official denials, but events in Korea, south of the 38th parallel, show that SCAP is consistent in its policies, if anything. The only conclusion to be drawn is that SCAP's shadow hangs heavy over South Korea, hampering the institution of an early trusteeship for that country as provided for in the Moscow Agreement.

Harold R. Isaacs, whose latest book, *No Peace For Asia*, has been recently published, declares that in Korea USAFIK (United States Armed Forces in Korea) is supporting all the reactionary and undemocratic elements, adding that it is ironic that the Americans are apparently ready to give the once hostile Japanese more relative freedom, self-government and independence than we are willing to concede to the friendly Koreans. This is a good digest of SCAP policies both in Korea and Japan, but the details are more sordid.

In the first place, instead of implementing the land reform for which the South Korea peasant is clamoring—and occasionally rising up in rebellion—big time landlords have been preserved and the military government has itself become a sizable landlord. The Japanese Oriental

Development Company, which owned food-processing plants, fisheries, shops, godowns and vast land holdings, has been superseded by the American military corporation euphemistically termed the New Korea Company, Ltd. The peasant who paid one-half of his crop to the ODC as land rent, is currently paying one-third of his crop to the NKC, so that only with the strongest of imaginations is it possible to see a radical improvement in the lot of the Korean peasant under USAFIK.

Clearly, both the Japanese and the Korean lao pai hsing have been forgotten (or ignored) by SCAP.

South Korea is the agricultural part of the country and among its few industrial establishments are a number of coal mines, textile mills, food-processing plants, fisheries and two airplane assembly plants. These industries aided the Japanese war effort, but their owners have not been affected by V-J Day and here the Japan-Korea parallel is not much distorted.

As in Japan, substantial quantities of American rice, flour, wheat and other cereals, have been sent to this agricultural part of the country, overshadowing the fact that under the Japs it supplied not only the meager needs of the population, but produced enough for the Kwantung Army and a surplus for export to Japan. Near-famine conditions were created last winter when rice delivery procedure enforced by USAFIK frightened away the peasants; the towns were left without rice, while the countryside had a surplus and the result was an intensification of rice smuggling to Japan and China.

Meanwhile, the black market has fared well, its prosperity surpassed only by that of Japan.

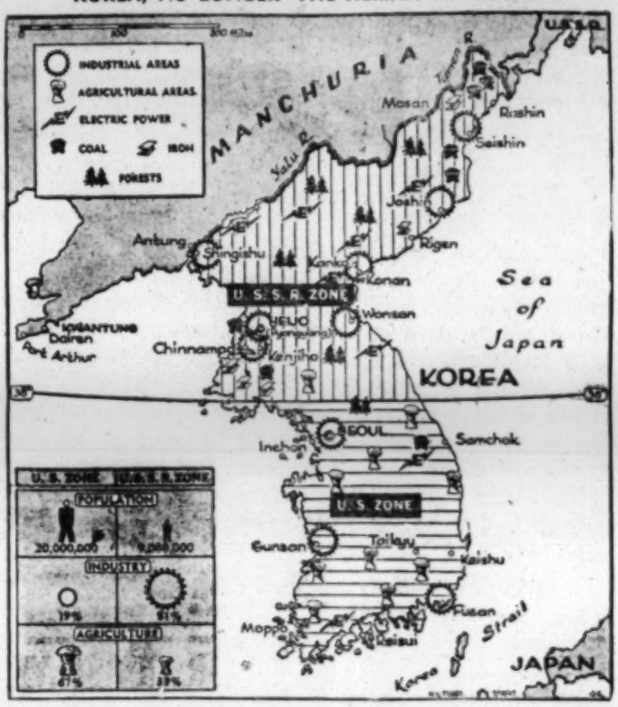
* * *

IN the political field, great consternation was aroused by USAFIK's announcement, shortly after Gen. John R. Hodge arrived in the country, that Japanese administrators would be retained, it being assumed that the Koreans were too "backward" to run the country themselves. This aroused bitter protests and demonstrations, in the course of which Koreans were shot and killed by Japanese police.

Following this sad beginning, USAFIK commenced to lend support to such parties as the Korean Democratic Party, boasting about 1,000 members and the support of such Japanese-favored magnates as the textile king Kim Sung Soo and the Yun family, holders of vast farmlands, both under the Japs and today.

While gratification has been expressed by the State Department over the reported agreement reached by the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission, it is interesting to remember that Syngman Rhee, one of the leaders of the KDP, advocated immediate civil war between North and South Korea last year. Rhee's only qualification for leadership is his knowledge of international intrigue acquired over a period of three decades, and although he has never repudiated his civil war call he has been appointed by Gen. Hodge as vice-chairman of the Representative Democratic Council of Southern Korea.

KOREA, NO LONGER 'THE HERMIT KINGDOM'



Percentages for industry based on 1944 production of iron, steel coal, electric power and chemicals.—New York Times.

Kim Koo, another protege of Hodge's, has recently steered himself into deep water by opposing the Joint Trusteeship agreed upon at the Moscow Conference.

A most inexplicable contradiction arises when South Korea leaders are examined vis a vis the trusteeship plan. *Reuter's* Barbara Richardson reported from Seoul on June 18, that "the Korean leaders, themselves, at least in the American zone, are in the main opposed to the Moscow decision and the trusteeship." On the other hand, the only basis for continued negotiations between the Americans and the Soviets is the Moscow decision and the trusteeship, as publicly acknowledged by Gen. Hodge and Gen. Chistiakov, Secretary Marshall and Minister Molotov. Moreover, signed declarations from all Korean parties were to guarantee against possible turnabout in the future.

Gen. Hodge thus finds himself in a difficult situation: having agreed to the terms of the discussions, he is faced with Korean leaders who are against the subject under discussion. Besides, the State Department announcement of its intention to grant US$600,000,000 to South Korea in the next four years—if Soviet cooperation is absent — made public at this time, only encourages these recalcitrant "leaders."

This apparent contradiction is easily deciphered when it is remembered the kind of leaders USAFIK has fostered and the people it has spurned. When Kim Koo called out 20,000 into the streets of Seoul *against* the trusteeship, the military authorities did nothing. When 200,000 Koreans later flocked to welcome the beginning of American-Soviet discussions to end the partition of their country, thousands of railway workers were not allowed to join the parade.

Following in the footsteps of SCAP, USAFIK declared strikes "illegal" and Gen. Hodge is reported to have called on the Korean people to "exterminate the elements who organize strikes and provoke discontent."

Apart from these facts, the tiny Democratic Party of Kim Koo and Rhee, has been, for undisclosed reasons, the source which furnishes the majority in every USAFIK sponsored body. Organizations such as the South Korea Labor Party, having hundreds of thousands of members, don't enjoy half the attention showered on Rhee and Kim.

* * *

THERE is a difference between the Korean desire for freedom and the Japanese yearning for emancipation. The latter are desirous of extricating themselves from the tenacles of the Zaibatsu—they have no foreign colonial master to forget. The Korean people, however, are trying to free themselves both from the remnants of Japanese imperialism and from their own "elite" who made their hay in yen while the Rising Sun shone.

North Korea has all the industry the Koreans built with their own hands under the Japanese. South Korea is the breadbasket. Development of industry, agriculture, communications and Korean culture is impossible without the unification of North and South.

Therefore, now that the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission has reportedly arrived at agreement on essential points, all obstacles in the way of implementing the Moscow decisions on the five-year trusteeship should be removed.

Both Japanese and Korean reaction has thrived on large land ownership and a pauperized peasantry. The best way to pave the road to Korean unity is to sponsor genuine people's bodies currently divorced from fisheries and coal mines, but longing for land distribution; to eliminate the black market; to nationalize some heavy industries; and, last but not least, to formulate and enforce democratic labor legislation.

Zoology Department

(Cephalopoda Section)

SCAP officially announces that the backbone of 67 giant Japanese Zaibatsu has been broken.—*UP, June* 12, 1947.
Who said an octopus ever had a backbone?

Rape Cases And Rape Cases

LAST week the news reached China that Corporal William G. Pierson, convicted and sentenced by a Marine court martial on a charge of raping a Chinese girl in Peiping several months ago, is to be freed in the United States by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal who believes the original conviction was unjustified.

First reaction to this news came from Peita President Dr. Hu Shih, who said this was a test of American justice and added, "I hope.....the Secretary of the Navy.....will not set aside the court martial sentence." Dr. Hu further said, "As a recognized authority on historic evidence, I am convinced the evidence presented warranted the rape charges against the accused."

Not being in the "recognized authority" class with Dr. Hu, nor being particularly familiar with the details of the Peiping Rape Case, we do not feel competent to comment upon the correctness of either the original conviction or the contemplated action of Secretary Forrestal. However, we would like to make a few observations upon this celebrated case and the question of rape cases in general.

At the time of Pierson's trial, a vast wave of anti-American sentiment swept China. Parades and mass meetings took place in most cities and virtually all newspapers carried editorials denouncing the American "barbarians," who behaved in such atrocious fashion. Readers of *The China Weekly Review* wrote long letters to the editor, explaining just why the Chinese people were so exercised. They pointed out that "rape" was about the most serious crime one could commit in China, since all Chinese women held their chastity more dear than life itself. Some readers even went on to explain that the nation naturally became excited because "rape" was practically unheard of in this country.

Some Chinese papers editorially said that perhaps "rape" was not considered so serious by Americans because they had much lower moral standards than Chinese and that, anyway, there were so many gang killings, robberies, extortions and other forms of disorder in the United States that Americans were accustomed to serious crimes. One Chinese editor, a personal friend of ours, solemnly compared the Pierson Case with the Japanese "'Rape' of Nanking," intimating that China had got rid of the Japs, but now was plagued with the Americans. Our friend, who later became involved in difficulties with certain officials because of his anti-Nanking editorial policy, is presently risking life and limb by sojourning in the violent land of America, where, however, he at least is beyond the reach of the secret police.

* * *

A FEW days ago we received a letter from one of our readers detailing a rape case in the town of Donglee, apparently near Wusih, in which four soldiers—presumably Chinese—*raped and killed* a school teacher. This story originally appeared in the June 6 issue of the *Ta Kung Pao*, but until today, nearly a month later, we have noticed that this famed newspaper, which refers to itself in its masthead as "L'Impartial," has not devoted so much as one editorial line to a crime which, by Chinese standards, is absolutely the most heinous of all.

Is it possible that within the last few months all of China has changed its mind about the seriousness of "rape?" Have Chinese women altered their chastity standards recently? We would be interested in hearing the opinion of Dr. Hu Shih, "a recognized authority on historic evidence," upon this latest rape case. Another bit of information we would like to have is a report from the Ministry of Justice on the number of reported rape cases brought to the attention of its courts in the space of a year, or, perhaps, just a statement on how many rape cases have been reported in the period between the Pierson

CHINESE wood-engravers made an outsta
in the Sino-Japanese war. Generally sp
and rich in social significance, offering a
lightenment and agitation.

Chinese woodcuts have a typical Ori
of subject matter, easily discernible to the
has appealed to the Chinese people and earne
Chinese art.

The woodcuts on this page have been
China, 1937-1945, a collection published by

From left to right on top, they are:
hard-muscled and sun-tanned, drinking from
Shanghai, a familiar scene in the slum di
sections of this city. A Section of the Chial
of that part of Szechuen, familiar with the
In the center, pinch-faced Refugee Children,
the happy and well contented "Farmer and
in the fields. Enmity, at center right, w
Japanese in wartime. At bottom are Veng
Behind Bars.

an outstanding contribution to the war effort
nerally speaking, their work is highly artistic
ffering a useful instrument for popular en-

ypical Oriental style of expression, as well as
le to the Occidental eye. It is this style that
and earned woodcuts a unique place in modern

have been selected from Woodcuts of Wartime
olished by the Kaiming Book Company.
they are: Thirst, depicting a Chinese farmer,
aking from a kettle in the fields; Outskirts of
e slum districts in the eastern and western
the Chialing River is nostalgic to the resident
with the plaintive songs of Chialing boatmen.
Children, mere bags of bones, contrasted with
armer and Wife", back from a hard day's toil
right, was the popular feeling towards the
are Vengeance for the Dead, Irrigation and

Case and the Dong Lee School Teacher Case. If, as we were all told at the time of the Pierson Case, rape was practically unheard of in China and this current incident is the first since then, it would seem that China's newspapers and public men are strangely unconcerned. One might almost be led to suspect that rape cases occur in China rather frequently, just as they do in most other countries in the world.

Following such a line of reasoning, one also might suspect that the ancient qualities of chastity of Chinese woman can be resurrected upon occasion by politically-minded persons in China as well as the Victorian concept of sheltered, defenseless womanhood, usually conveniently forgotten, can be recalled in America when its recollection may prove advantageous to an interested party.

We have no opinion about either rape case. The men involved may have been innocent in both cases, or guilty in both cases. Without wishing to take upon ourselves the duties of the courts, we might, however, suggest that since the woman in the second case appears to have been killed, some sort of crime probably has been committed.

We hope that the four Chinese soldiers who have been accused will get a fair trial and we think that it is only just that a "recognized authority on historic evidence" such as Dr. Hu Shih should be called upon to witness the proceedings in the interest of fair and impartial justice.

Our last thought on the subject is that we should all guard against confusing our ideas of crime and punishment and our political ambitions and motives.

Voluntary Bond Pledges

WE read with considerable misgiving the *Ta Kung Pao* report to the effect that the Secretariat of the Committee for the Promotion of U.S. Dollar Bonds and Notes is contemplating the institution of a house-to-house subscription campaign through the services of the pao chia and the cooperation of the police.

Two large-scale campaigns will shortly be sponsored by the committee to push the sale of bonds and shares, the report says. The Police Bureau will be requested to notify the district heads and pao chia chiefs to act as "guides" to committee members who will approach every household. Each household should at least subscribe to US$10 worth of notes at the official rate of CNC$12,000 per U.S. dollar. A certificate of honor will be pasted on the door, making such a subscription an encouragement to the other people.

This is the first part of the campaign. The second will affect public bodies.

We are not concerned so much with the implementation of this movement as regards public bodies, which can take care of themselves, but there are a few doubts as regard "voluntary" subscriptions by individual citizens. Are their many rash people in this city who will voluntarily incur the displeasure of their district, pao and chia chiefs? What are the guarantees that a certain amount of intimidation will not be enforced in this house-to-house campaign?

These questions arise after consideration of the fact that the domestic loan in question has not proved at all popular to date despite attractive exchange and interest rates. If the citizens have not subscribed to the loan voluntarily until today, what gives the committee ground to presume that they will subscribe "voluntarily" when approached on their own doorstep?

It must be added that should any malpractices occur in the course of the planned campaign, domestic loans might become rather unpopular in the future.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

American View

July 1, 1922.

American editors are beginning to learn a little about China. This is quite an advance since the pre-Washington Conference days when a newspaper like the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* thought Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been elected president of China because Sun's propagandist, Mr. Ma Soo, in Washington, D.C., said so. The union of Dr. Sun and General Chang Tso-lin was a difficult problem for most American editors to figure out, especially after all the Canton propaganda during the Washington Conference which daily branded Chang as a bandit in the pay of the Japanese. It is altogether possible that this combination may cost Dr. Sun the permanent loss of Cantonese support in the United States and this will be serious, for Cantonese money from America has been most useful to him in his many revolutions. Several of the papers, according to the *Literary Digest*, remarked upon the practice which these internal squabbles are giving China in the use of modern fighting equipment and methods.

* * *

Asiatic Fleet

Admiral Strauss, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, will go to Japan on June 29 to meet Edwin S. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who is en route to China with the Annapolis class which held its reunion in Tokyo this year. The party is due at Yokohama on July 2, and following a trip through Japan will arrive at Nagasaki July 14. They expect to reach Shanghai about July 19.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Smuggling

June 26, 1937.

Though China herself has made much progress in the past year towards financial stability and agricultural prosperity, the Chinese people should realize that a bitter international commercial war is being waged, declared Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce at its eighth annual general meeting June 19....There were definite signs of prosperity, said Mr. Wang, but the effects of the depression still linger, as evidenced by the closing of a number of commercial houses and famine conditions in several provinces. Smuggling activities throughout the country had reached a point so serious as to threaten the very existence of native industries, while abroad tight national economic lines were being drawn. Chinese industry thus was finding it difficult to obtain important raw materials such as paper and iron.

* * *

Henry Pu Yi

Reports received in Harbin that an attempt had been made to assassinate Henry Pu Yi, head of the puppet state of Manchukuo at Changchun on June 13, were confirmed June 20, according to the *Lih Pao*. It was added, however, that Henry Pu Yi was not injured. Three natives of the Northeastern Provinces tried to kill the puppet ruler. One of them was arrested on the spot by the Japanese military authorities. Tang Chi-yun, 30, the would-be assassin, was executed in Changchun June 15 by order of the Japanese Kwantung Army. He was stated to have formerly been a student at a missionary university in Shanghai.

The American Loan To China

C. Y. W. MENG

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The Review today presents the views of two Chinese contributors on the subject of the eagerly-awaited US$500,000,000 loan from the United States. Mr. Meng has at least two specific projects to put forward, one the rehabilitation of agriculture by direct aid to the farmer, the other the super-colossal Yangtze Valley power project, today Ichang's white elephant. Mr. Meng emphasizes that much more than half a billion dollars will be needed —a point stressed, both pointedly and humorously by Mr. Hall, a newcomer to our columns whose arithmetic, it seems to us, is at least quite interesting, if not of the best.)

RECENTLY there has been much speculation about the loan negotiations going on between China and the United States. China is hoping for a half-billion U.S. dollar loan from the Export-Import Bank which long has been earmarked for this country, while the United States demands the submission of "special projects" for which the loan will be used by the Chinese Government. As a lender, there is no doubt that our Uncle Sam must make sure of the repayment of the money in due course, before he will agree to lend, and as a borrower, we have necessarily to offer security and repayment. These are the proper steps to be taken by each side.

As these lines are being written, Chinese officials and experts, apparently with the "specific projects" in their pockets, have already left for Washington and will put them before Bank officials for discussion. What these "specific projects" are, no one yet knows. The result of the negotiations is also unknown, and no one has the courage to hazard a guess as to the outcome. In fact, it would be far wiser for the Ministry of Economic Affairs to make public the projects they have prepared and intend to discuss with the American bank officials, and leave them open to criticism and discussion.

No "Easy Money"

But to more competent Chinese economists, there is no hope of getting any "easy money" from our Uncle, no matter how rich he may be. Similarly, they disapprove of receiving a cent as a "Political Loan" from the United States, which would only prolong our civil war. Study reveals that Chinese economists endorse the American policy of requiring the submission of specific projects.

But the question is: What specific projects are likely to appear more satisfactory to Uncle Sam, and what specific projects are really most urgent to us?

The U.S. is the most highly industrialized nation in the world, while we are only an agricultural nation of the medieval type. While the mass production of motor cars and refrigerators may be a specific project in Uncle Sam's eyes, it is decidedly an "unwanted" project for his poor nephew at the present time. Therefore, not only specific projects, as requested, require a word of explanation, but the whole question may be narrowed down to what it is the U.S. hopes from us, and what our national economic policy should be in the initial period of reconstruction. Should China remain essentially an agricultural nation, or take a big, broad jump to industrialization, only to cripple herself on the way?

Most people know that in this initial stage of our postwar industrial development, China needs a huge industrial loan, and, therefore, the first loan which postwar China will negotiate and conclude with the United States, will be an "Industrial Loan." But rarely do our people recognize that China needs with equal urgency a huge "Agricultural Loan" for the development of this phase of her economy.

Predominantly Agricultural

China is predominantly an agricultural country, and as such, she must first improve her agriculture before plunging into a program of industrial development. The industrialization of China must be built on the foundation of her agriculture, because raw materials, so indispensable for industrial manufacturing, are mostly agricultural products. The vast rural districts are China's major market for finished products. Therefore, the foremost problem facing China today is how to multiply the productive capacity and to increase the purchasing power of the Chinese farmer. That is the foundation upon which all plans for the industrialization of China must be based.

It has been repeatedly pointed out by some Chinese economists that if we are to place the various reconstruction projects in postwar China in their proper order of importance, they would be listed as follows:

First, the development of agriculture and communications.

Second, the production of daily necessities.

Third, the promotion of heavy industry.

It is generally felt that the establishment of plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, farm tractors and tools and fertilizers, together with the development of various farm irrigation projects, are just as important to China's welfare as industrial machinery, electrical equipment, electric power and other related enterprises.

Special Characteristics

Therefore, in our economic policy and industrial planning, and in the drawing up—and acceptance—of "specific projects" this time, we suggest to both Chinese and American officials that they keep in mind all these special characteristics of the economic conditions prevailing in China today. *The development of industry must go hand in hand with development of agriculture.*

With this view in mind, we wish to offer the following two suggestions:

(1) "Second Tung Oil Loan" for the development of Chinese agriculture to be repaid from the proceeds of sales of exported Chinese Tung Oil in the United States.

(2) "First Silk Loan" for the construction of the Yangtze Valley Project — China's TVA — to be repaid from the proceeds of sales of exported Chinese silks in the United States.

These indicate the American loan we prefer to negotiate and conclude, the "specific projects" we are ready to discuss, as we consider them most urgent, and provide the means for repayment.

In December, 1938, while the U.S. was still neutral, the "First Tung Oil Loan" was concluded between China and the U.S. The successful negotiation of this commodity loan was significant in many ways. In the first place, it demonstrated well to the world the importance of supporting China's cause against armed aggression. As pointed out by some observers: "This was a major event in our struggle." Secondly, by breaking all precedents, this loan was secured, not on the Chinese customs and salt revenues or other national receipts, as was usually the case in the past, but on China's exports of tung oil. Thirdly, this loan gave China a much needed opportunity to exercise her economic initiative at a most critical moment. Fourthly, the loan provided China with an opportunity to recuperate her agricultural production and develop her export of agricultural commodities, among them, tung oil, generally known as China's "Number One Cash Plant."

Tung Oil A Bond

As a result, Chinese tung oil at once became an international commodity of great significance and a bond which drew China and the United States together. The "First Tung Oil Loan" of 1938 thus stands as a strong symbol of everlasting Sino-American friendship. China, on her part, repaid this loan entirely, and ahead of schedule.

In this postwar period, there is no doubt that the promotion of the tung

oil industry will constitute an important item in China's industrial program. Many Chinese economists and industrialists hope that a "Second Tung Oil Loan" may now be concluded with the United States, with the proceeds to be used principally for the development of Chinese agriculture along the following lines:

(1) To purchase large quantities of improved seeds for free distribution among Chinese farmers.

(2) To buy insecticides.

(3) To undertake more farm irrigation projects.

(4) To establish plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, farm tractors, tools and fertilizers.

One competent Chinese agricultural economist told the writer that "if these four principal measures could be taken simultaneously and on a nationwide scale, they would increase China's agricultural production by 100 percent." This, in turn, would mean an increase in our national income. According to one authoritative estimate of China's National Income, 61 percent, or CN$12,271,000,000,000 is derived from agriculture. If our annual agricultural income could be increased by 25 percent, it would mean an additional CN$3,067,000,000,000.

YVA Project Postponed

Many economists and industrialists were greatly disappointed when they learned that, as a result of the enforcement of the Economic Emergency Measures of February 17, 1947, the construction of the Yangtze Gorge project has been postponed. It will be recalled that, at the invitation of the National Resources Commission, Dr. John L. Savage, world-renowned American hydraulic engineer, made a survey of the Yangtze Gorge in 1943, and concluded that the proposed project near Ichang was capable of an installed capacity of about 10,560,000 kw. Such a gigantic and multiple purpose project in Central China, probably the largest in the world, when completed would supply most parts of the country with cheap and abundant power. In addition to its contribution to industrialization, the project would offer extensive flood control facilities, greatly improve navigation from Shanghai to Chungking, and permit the irrigation of more than 60,000,000 shih mow of land.

As estimated, the entire project would take some 10 years to complete, and at the end of the sixth year about 2,000,000 kw. of power would be available. A total of US$1,300,000,000 would be needed to finance the construction of a power dam, ship-docks, generating plant and other related installations, and another US$200,000,000 would be required for the erection of essential factories in the immediate neighborhood of the project.

"First Silk Loan"

Many proposals for raising the necessary funds to finance this project have been advanced by Chinese economists and industrialists for the purpose of academic discussion, but the most popular one is to export Chinese silk to America to secure a credit loan to finance this project, or, as the Chinese put it, the "First Silk Loan" with the United States for the construction of a TVA in China.

Most Chinese industrialists confidently believe that if silk production can be extensively boosted in the postwar period, about 200,000 piculs of silk may be exported to America annually. Assuming that silk may be sold at US$700 per picul (or about US$2.3 per pound), the annual silk export to America would thus be worth US$140,000,000. On the strength of this potential silk export, a credit loan amounting to US$1,400,000,000 could easily be concluded with America to be repaid in a period of 10 years with the proceeds of sales of exported silk, exactly as was done in the case of the "First Tung Oil Loan" to China in 1938.

In pre-Pearl Harbor days, Japan exported her silk to America, and used the proceeds to buy American bombers and other war materials to carry on her armed aggression in China. But this certainly will not happen with China. In buying our silk, the American public may rest assured that the Chinese will see to it that every cent of the proceeds is used to finance one of our greatest reconstruction projects — China's TVA.

YVA A Specific Project

Therefore, the construction of such a great project must not be postponed. On the contrary, this project must constitute one of the "specific projects" for discussion between the Chinese and American bank officials in Washington. There are many good reasons for securing these two credit loans on the export of Chinese tung oil and silk:—

First, the development of rural industries, the increase of the productive capacity of the Chinese farmer and hence the augmentation of their purchasing power have always had the attention of Chinese economists. If foreign loans to postwar China can be secured on exports of Chinese agricultural products such as tung oil, silk, tea, hog bristles and wool, they will at once give a new lease on life to China's economy, providing her with an excellent chance to recuperate and promote her agricultural production, economic revival and development, and bringing into being many thriving villages and towns in rural China. Without an improvement in the economic condition of the Chinese farmer, neither the industrialization of the country nor the promotion of China's foreign trade is possible.

Secondly, loans of the type secured on Chinese customs and salt revenues and other national receipts are more or less political in nature, and thus, in the eyes of many modern Chinese intellectuals and liberals, do not come under the heading of genuine economic assistance to China. The Chinese are no longer in favor of political loans; they prefer barter loans based on the principle of exchange. China can furnish no better security for foreign loans and for foreign productive machinery and equipment than the export of her principal agricultural and other products.

Economic Loans

Thirdly, our study reveals that two of the American wartime credits to China were secured on export of Chinese tin and tungsten. During the war, in a common effort to defeat the common enemy, this was possible. Ordinarily, the use of such valuable minerals, which are essential to national defense industries, as security for foreign credit loans would not be so agreeable to a nation. On the other hand, loans secured on exports of agricultural and animal products amount to more than mere credit loans; they are economic loans and economic assistance to China in her time of need. Therefore, they are wholeheartedly welcomed by the Chinese.

Finally, to buy more Chinese tung oil, silk and other agricultural produtcs is to increase the purchasing power of many millions of Chinese. To reduce or stop buying, is to cause a drastic drop in the Chinese purchasing power from an already low level to a still lower level. By contributing to this decline, the Americans will eliminate indirectly, but substantially, one of the largest potential consumers of their products.

Encourage Businessmen

We believe one of the cardinal principles of the postwar economic policy of highly industrialized nations, such as the United States, should be to give encouragement to every businessman in the nation to plan, not only to sell his product, but to promote the buyer's purchasing power, to make every businessman realize that the further a country progresses from economic backwardness, the more it can and will buy, and to induce every businessman to invest more of his capital, not only at home for the mass production of automobiles, refrigerators and other luxuries, but rather in some 30 economically backward countries in various parts of the world where the people need his financial and technical assistance, and where an investment will be far more productive and lofty in purpose.

Therefore, in discussing the American loan to China, and "specific projects," Chinese economists can envision nothing better than the "Second Tung Oil Loan" for the development of Chinese agriculture, and the "First Silk Loan" for the construction of the Yangtze Gorge project, both to be repaid with the proceeds of sales of these products in the United States. Such a conclusion, we believe, will be satisfactory to both the lender and the lendee.

Potentialities Of The U.S. Loan

ARNOLD HALL

ANYBODY who pins too much hope on the much talked about and presumably forthcoming US$500,000,000 loan from the United States achieving the stabilization of the tottering Chinese currency, the staving off of inflation, the arresting of spiraling prices, the revival of industry, the cessation of the civil war and the performance of any other such miraculous economic cures, may well be due for a rude awakening as will be shown by a comparison of realistic figures in this article.

England, with a territory the size of Kwangtung Province and a population one-tenth that of China, is spending US$4,000,000 a day to get that country back on its prewar economic footing. How well she is succeeding is shown by fragmentary press reports of fuel shortages, food shortages, manpower shortages, unfavorable export trade and all such sundry economic woes. Her fabulous loan of US$3,750,000,000 from the United States is reportedly melting away while the country still remains very much in the grip of a worsening economic crisis. Latest reports disclose that she is sounding out her ally to pave the way for negotiating another such enormous loan.

US$500,000,000 Inadequate

China, who fought the war much longer than England, whose devastated areas are much more extensive and who has had the additional misfortune of being ravaged by internecine warfare within her borders, will undoubtedly need more than a mere US$500,000,000 loan, which, in actual figures, is less than one-seventh of the British loan which reportedly Britain has almost used up in putting her ramshackle house in order. Five hundred million dollars might look like quite a sum of money on which to have one's fingers, but to a country treading on thin ice, under which is the abyss of total economic collapse, it will be at best, a temporary plank to distribute the overwhelming weight of unchecked national inflation. In order to see how readily this impressive sum of US$500,000,000 could sink in the quagmire of the country's top-heavy budget, a reference to expenditures is in order.

First of all, divided into 400,000,000 (China's population) the US$500,000,000 would average about US$1.25 per person. Accustomed as the Chinese are to making a dollar stretch, they cannot stretch it any further than 100 U.S. cents. And what value has US$1.25 in China today, even at the black market rate?

Comparison Interesting

According to an unofficial survey made recently, it was found that Chinese on the average smoke six cigarettes a day. With a population of 400,000,000, a total of 2,400,000,000 cigarettes go up in smoke over the Chinese mainland daily, or 120,000,000 packets of 20 each. Since an average pack of cigarettes in China today costs in the neighborhood of CNC$3,000 or the equivalent of US$0.10, a total of US$12,000,000 worth of cigarettes is reduced to ashes every time the sun sets over China. And as the sun sets 365 times a year over China, for their smoking habit, the Chinese pay the staggering total of US$4,380,000,000, or almost nine times the prospective loan.

To pursue this interesting comparison a little further, if, on the average, Chinese women apply US$6 worth of cosmetics to their faces or other anatomical areas (this figure is among the lowest in the civilized world) the yearly cosmetic bill Chinese husbands would have to foot will be around US$1,000,000,000. To effect payment, Chinese husbands have two alternatives: they could either petition their government to negotiate for two US$500,000,000 loans, or cut out smoking for four long months.

So much for comparisons in the lighter vein. It is time to visualize the loan in terms of buying rice for China's hungry millions. On the basis of a normal appetite, a Chinese needs two piculs of rice (200 lbs.) a year, to sustain himself, as a rice-eating Chinese. At the present black market rate, every picul of rice makes him poorer by US$10. To fill 400,000,000 rice bowls three times a day, 365 times a year, a total of total of 800,000,000 piculs is needed. This amount of rice will set the country back US$8,000,000,000. Therefore the US$500,000,000 loan is substantially able to provide a life-sustaining ration of rice for every Chinese for approximately 20 days. Incidentally, you may have noticed that the Chinese spend twice as much on rice as on their cigarettes.

Drop In Chaotic Bucket

In the light of the above, it is decidedly puerile to expect the much-heralded US$500,000,000 loan to heal all the economic wounds of this country. At best it might be a drop in the chaotic bucket, which will set beneficial ripples in motion. UNRRA and CNRRA have spent much more on relief and rehabilitation alone without any pretence of having solved any major economic problems.

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80 Years Of Hatred Behind Siam's Cambodian Wrangle With France

WALTER BRIGGS

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Bangkok, Siam, June 7.

STATESMEN of five countries sit quietly today in Washington, D.C., talking out a dispute rooted in 80 years' hatred of imperial France by the independent kingdom of Siam.

Control of contested areas on Siam's French Indo-China border will be awarded by a commission of Siam, France, and neutral United States, Britain, and Peru.

France since 1867 has gobbled large chunks which Siam considered sovereign. The area under consideration, however, is a segment of that grabbed only from 1902 onward: four provinces totalling about 20,000 square miles—roughly the size of Maryland plus Massachusetts.

To Skip History

The commission will avoid history. Decision—a majority vote binding—is to be made on an "ethnic, geographic, and economic" basis under terms of the 1928 General Act of Geneva, invoked for the first time.

How did the commission occur?

Siam and Indo-China "went to war" in December, 1940, after five months of border gunning. Who fired first is a mystery, but the Siamese fought enthusiastically. They penetrated far into Cambodia, won a vest pocket naval battle.

The Vichyite French colonials charged that Japan egged on Siam. The Siamese said the same for Indo-China. In the end the warring countries signed an armistice Jan. 31, 1941—on a Japanese cruiser.

The midget war apparently was a put-up job. It enabled Japan to glorify herself as the force for peace in "Greater East Asia." France, at her knees before Germany, acceded to Japan's "mediation" proposals in March, 1941, at a Tokyo "peace conference." The four provinces went to Siam.

In Bangkok the Siamese erected a huge "victory monument" which wisecrackers describe as "the only one in history more expensive than the war it commemorates."

Cambodia's Rice At Stake

Of the victor's territory, the Laos jungles to the north are comparatively valueless, but the Cambodian rice fields in the south are lush and thickly populated.

When the Pacific war ended, France, claiming the Tokyo peace void, declared a de facto state of war existed with Siam. A rash of border incidents broke out, clearly French-provoked, according to foreign observers. Siam sought to take the case to the United Nations Security Council. France blocked it.

To clear Siam's slate—and to pave the way for admission to the UN—Siam agreed last October to return the provinces to France. A condition: international conciliation.

Siam asserts that the Lao people by blood are Thai, the same as the Siamese. The Canbodians, Siamese scholars say, are a 15-century-old compound of Thais and Khmers, ancient settlers from India.

No Plebiscite Offered

The French claim, however, the Cambodians are closer in race and culture to Indo-China's Viet peoples; that both Lao and Cambodian prefer French rule to Siamese citizenship. But the French never have deigned a plebiscite.

Formal arguments, begun May 5, have been completed by Prince Wan Waithayakon, Siam's ambassador to the U.S., and R. E. Naggiar, French representative. According to terms of the Act, the commission must render a decision within six months. Both disputants have shown "good spirit," according to William Phillips, U.S. representative, who is commission chairman.

Besides Phillips, former ambassador to Italy, representative to India, and Undersecretary of State, neutral members are Sir Horace Seymour, former British ambassador to China, and Victor Belaunde, member of Peru's advisory foreign relations committee.

* * *

UNCROWNED BOY KING'S EXILE PERMANENT?

HAS Siam's uncrowned boy king decided to exile himself permanently from this fabled kingdom?

The 19-year-old monarch's expatriation in Switzerland—linked recurringly with the mysterious shooting of his brother, King Ananda Mahidol—is of growing concern to the 18,000,000 Siamese.

"Will he return?" is a pressing question in the canal-side markets, among the peasants, in the drawing rooms—even in the halls of Parliament.

The frequent answer:

"The king is afraid to come home!"

King Phumiphon Adulet will not return, many Siamese say, for fear he will meet his brother's fate.

On June 9, 1946, King Ananda was found dead, shot through the head in his royal bedchamber.

"Accident" Ruled Out

"Pure accident," officials said. But public opinion forced an investigation. Twenty physicians, including an American, examined the corpse. From the angle the bullet entered the brow, they ruled out accident.

A commission of top-drawer Siamese then investigated. After four and one-half months, 61 witnesses, they, too, decided—in a 52-page report; "Accident was impossible." Otherwise, no conclusion.

Meanwhile, Siam has become a rumor foundry, with most Siamese holding to murder.

The motive?

The government's ruling clique found the king too nosy in state affairs. . . . . The next in succession after Phumiphon coveted the throne. . . . Even, Phumiphon himself sought it.

Proponents of the suicide theory say Ananda, educated abroad, could not tolerate the confinement of palace life. Or he had been jilted by a girl in Switzerland, a blonde Belgian. Or he could not bare the shame of his widowed mother's alleged amours.

"Sinful Rumors" Banned

The police warned against spreading "sinful rumors." This failing, the government imposed censorship; closed newspapers; jailed editors, political figures. But nothing could quell the speculation.

Meanwhile, Phumiphon, named king late the day of his brother's death, intended to remain in Siam until the holding of the costly cremation, set for June, 1947.

Suddenly, however, he flew off to Europe last August, telling his subjects by radio: " . . . It is essential that I recreate myself." He said he would return at cremation time.

Shortly before, the government had felt called upon to state:

"In reference to rumors . . . that His Majesty . . . was fired upon from ambush or has been poisoned, the Council of Regency directs that such rumors are . . .groundless."

Nation Longs For Ruler

The final touch came in December when the regents announced abruptly the cremation would be postponed two years. The king was remaining abroad at least that long "for further study."

The Siamese yearn for their king. They idolize their rulers as American boys worship the Joe DiMaggios and Jimmy Doolittles. They have heard that Phumiphon (born in Cambridge, Mass., while his father, a prince, studied at Harvard) is more spirited than his late brother, is a red-blooded blue-blood who likes sports, is an enthusiastic photographer, musician, model engineer. And, most important, ponders his people's welfare.

For two days last month, Parliamentary opposition hammered on the death. During an all-night session, a critic shouted:

"Something must be done to relieve the pent-up feelings of the people."

The premier replied lamely: intensive investigation proceeds.

And he felt it necessary to add: "There are rumors current that Nai Pridi Phanomyong (premier at the time of the death) instigated the murder of our king. If these rumors are true, I swear that nothing shall stay my hand in letting the law take its course."

Pridi resigned two months after the shooting and left Siam on one, then another foreign trip. He is now "political adviser" to Siamese diplomats in Washington.

A foremost leader of the 1932 coup d'etat which ended absolute monarchy here, Pridi is unofficial boss of the government—still run by the coup's promoters—and, his countrymen say, is very much an opportunist. He was wartime underground leader.

Siam's man-in-the-street believes Pridi engineered regicide by money or cajolery. The late king, alerted to social problems by his European education, had been "asking too many questions to suit Pridi," they declare.

Investigating commissions — all government-controlled, it is charged —are under fire. They are withholding the facts, many Siamese say, to protect Pridi. But as long as no official revelation is made, Pridi's well-being appears secure.

Abdication—Or Republic

And what of the kingship?

If Phumiphon does not return soon, he may be asked to abdicate, officials say, in favor of the next royalty in line.

Or, even more drastic, the monarchy may be abolished, a "republic" instituted.

Whatever the choice, whatever the decision, the hearts of the people here dwell on a solitary figure—lonely, they feel—who sits in Switzerland, an exile from his native land.

Growth Of Chinese Reds' Influence In Japan Worries U.S. Officials

HUGH DEANE

Tokyo, June 1, (Airmail).

AMERICAN occupation authorities have awakened to the fact that the Chinese Communists have gained considerable influence in Japan, and somewhat belatedly they are trying to do something about it.

The Japanese Communists, who number about 70,000, now tend to look to Chinese Communist thought for guidance rather than to the works of occidental Marxists, and Mao Tse-tung is increasingly regarded as a theoretician on an equal level with Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. Prewar Marxist analyses of Japanese society—including those endorsed by the Comintern—are being criticized and revised, partly in the light of Mao's writings.

In part the influence of the Chinese Reds is due to the efforts of Sanzo Nozaka, the Japanese Communist leader who, under the name of Susumu Okano, worked in Yenan during the latter years of the war. More fundamentally, however, it reflects the growth in power of the Chinese Communists and indicates the adaptation of Marxist thought to Asiatic conditions.

Books Best Sellers

What apparently concerns the U.S. authorities is that the appeal of the Chinese Communists extends far beyond the membership of the Japanese Communist Party. People in general seem to have an insatiable curiosity about them, perperhaps partly because of their success against the Japanese armies in north and central China. Books about them are almost automatically best sellers.

Two translations of Mao's "New Democracy" have been published and sold out, and two other works of Mao, "On the Protracted War" and "The Trend of Chinese Literature at the Present Stage," have also appeared in book form.

Several works on the Chinese revolutionary movement by Japanese writers have been published. The most comprehensive of these were written by Ko Nakanishi, who was elected to the House of Councillors in April. A surprising number of Japanese, it now appears, spent their years in China doing research of a sort which Japanese militarists would not have approved. Nakanishi, however, was jailed in 1944; he began writing his current books while in prison.

The Japanese leftwing writer Wataru Kaji, who lived in Shanghai for a time under the wing of Lu Hsun and who during the war worked for the Chinese in Chungking, has produced several popular novels and many articles about China, despite considerable censorship difficulties.

Communists Exalted

Another influential book here is "Report on Yenan," by Huang Yen-pei, published by Jiji Press.

With a few exceptions, such as a rather lurid "Life Of Mao Tse-tung" by Sokichi Matsumoto, most publications dealing with the Chinese Communists have been generally sympathetic. A play has even been produced in Tokyo in which the heroes were Chinese guerrillas, obviously Communist-led, and the villains were Japanese soldiers. The audience booed the villains lustily.

Aware of the spread of Chinese Red influence, the occupation authorities have now taken restrictive measures. In January the first half of Edgar Snow's "Red Star Over China" was published, and was immediately sold out. Apparently unhappy over its popularity, American officials in General MacArthur's Civil Information and Education Section have held up publication of the second half for over three months.

Also held up for about nine months have been two books by Edgar Snow's wife, Nym Wales: "China Builds for Democracy," which deals with the Chinese industrial cooperatives, and "The Chinese Labor Movement."

Now the authorities have prohibited publication of two other books of Mao Tse-tung's writings, officially for reasons pertaining to copyright. One Japanese publisher was told that a signed authorization from Mao was required before permission to publish could be considered.

In addition, writings about the Chinese Communists and the civil war have been affected by the tightening of censorship during recent months. An article by Anna Louise Strong, released here by Telepress news agency, is being held up because it reports that the New Fourth Army has captured large quantities of American equipment.

First Aid For China's Cattle

DOROTHY WEYER

RINDERPEST, murderous Oriental cattle disease, may one day be a thing of the past in China as a result of the UNRRA agricultural program.

The disease, highly infectious and usually fatal, is the target of the veterinary division of UNRRA, which has field teams in six provinces vaccinating yellow cattle and water buffalo, and an advisory group working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF) to establish vaccine manufacturing plants in Nanking and Peiping.

To date, more than 200,000 cattle have been immunized with UNRRA-supplied vaccine flown to China from Canada and the United States. UNRRA veterinarians hope to vaccinate 1,000,000 head a year against the dread disease, and eventually to use Chinese-produced vaccine to do it.

Disease Oriental

Rinderpest is primarily an Oriental disease, almost unknown in western countries. It is highly contagious, sweeping through an entire hsien with ruthless speed, accounting for 90 percent of China's livestock losses. Cattle froth at the mouth, develop severe sores on their mouths, wheeze with pneumonia, and die within four days after they become ill.

Although the disease has never broken out among cattle in the Americas, the anti-rinderpest vaccine was developed during the war by a group of Canadian and American scientists, preparing against any possible biological warfare the Japanese might have launched against the Allies.

The disease is so dangerous it could easily decimate the entire live stock population of the United States and Canada within a short time, were it to break out there. The scientists therefore were compelled to work in an isolated laboratory on Grosse Island, a tiny island lying between the mainlands of Canada and the United States, and the vials of vaccine were not permitted to be opened in either country.

When the war was over and the danger of biological warfare past, the United States and Canadian governments turned 1,000,000 doses of vaccine over to UNRRA for anti-rinderpest work in China.

Teams In 6 Provinces

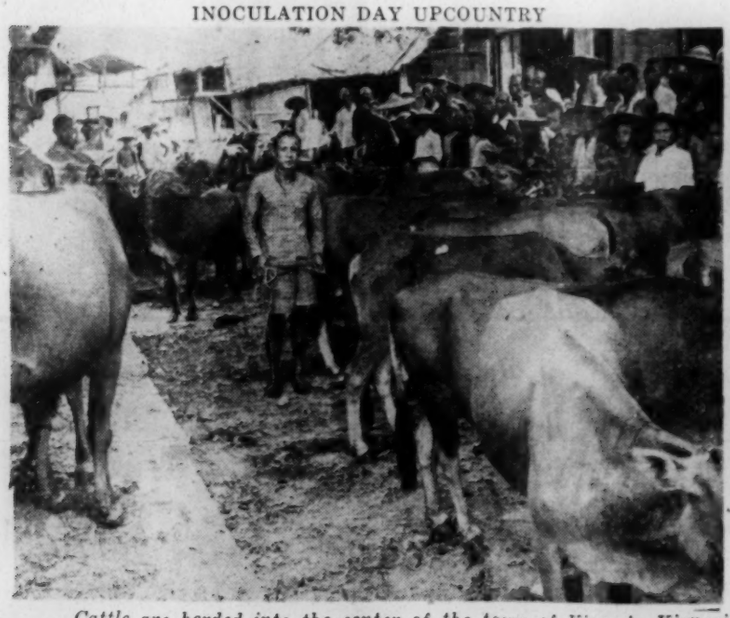
The widespread UNRRA vaccination program is being carried on by teams sponsored jointly by the UNRRA and CNRRA agricultural rehabilitation divisions and the MOAF. UNRRA supplies vaccine and one American-trained veterinarian to work in each province as an advisor to the vaccination teams. CNRRA supplies transportation and equipment, such as needles, syringes, thermos jugs and bicycles for the team, and CNRRA and MOAF jointly provide technicians and the operating budget for the program.

All of the CNRRA-MOAF members of the teams, which vary in size from 14 men in Kiangsi province to six men in Hunan, have had previous animal husbandry experience, and some are trained veterinarians.

Teaching the farmers the value of vaccination is the most difficult part of the anti-rinderpest program. A week before the team is to be in a village, the UNRRA veterinarian and CNRRA officials go there, and with the cooperation of hsien magistrates, pao leaders and other officials, call together farmers of the area to explain the vaccination procedure and its value. They post highly-colored posters printed in Chinese which show, for instance, a happy, healthy cow which has been vaccinated and a sad, very sick one which has not.

On the appointed day all farmers in the vicinity bring their cattle to a central area where the vaccination team has set up shop. Each animal inoculated is registered by owner's name, location and date of the vaccination and a brief description of the animal. Then the animal's neck is swabbed with alcohol, and the cow is injected with a half cc of serum. The final step is the branding of the animal on the horn or hoof with a

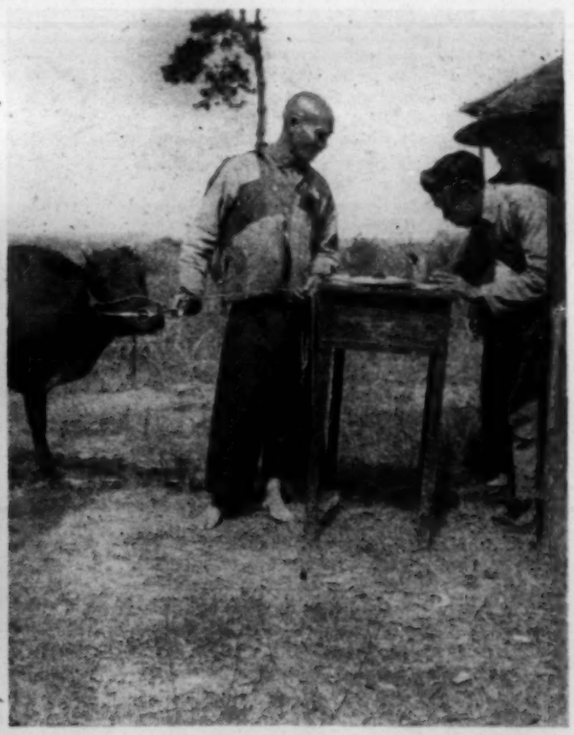
INOCULATION DAY UPCOUNTRY



Cattle are herded into the center of the town of Kian, in Kiangsi Province, to receive inoculations of rinderpest vaccine UNRRA has imported into China for its rinderpest control program. Cattle and water buffalo in 10 hsien of Kiangsi already have been protected against rinderpest, which in the past has reached epidemic proportions in the area.

—UNRRA photo.

FIELD TEAM AT WORK



Worker at right, a member of one of the UNRRA-CNRRA-MOAF veterinary teams in China, registers water buffalo by age and health history, and records name of the farmer, before the animal is vaccinated by UNRRA vets for rinderpest, one of the most widespread of animal diseases in China which carries off its victims in as few as four days. Already 200,000 rinderpest inoculations have been administered by the field teams.

—UNRRA photo.

one-inch high letter "R" to indicate that the animal has been vaccinated.

Only a few of the cattle are skittish, according to Dr. Nels Konnerup, of Bellingham, Wash., UNRRA veterinarian who has supervised vaccinations in Hupeh and Hunan provinces. When the cattle do bolt and run, farmers chase them back to the vaccination area.

In one week one team can immunize from 2,000 to 10,000 head of cattle. The team carries portable refrigerators to protect the delicate vaccine. In some areas, small groups branch out to outlying villages, riding bicycles and carrying vaccine in thermos jugs.

UNRRA anti-rinderpest teams have operated in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces and Hainan Island. Dr. C. S. M. Hopkirk, of Upper Hutt, New Zealand, supervisor of the program in China, is head of the UNRRA veterinary program in Europe and China. Assisting him in China are Dr. Robert Reisinger, of Miami, Fla., Dr. Keith Kesteven, of Sydney, Australia, Dr. Harvey Fisehman, of Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. Konnerup.

Results Won In Kiangsi

The first large-scale project was started in Kiangsi in September, 1946, and to date more than 100,000 head have been vaccinated there. The usual spring and autumn outbreaks costing the province between 60,000 to 100,000 head each year have not occurred and there have been no outbreaks since the team began its preventive campaign.

In addition to vaccinating cattle, the UNRRA anti-rinderpest program, working through MOAF, is establishing plants at Nanking and Peiping to manufacture vaccine. The procedure is tedious, for each batch of vaccine must be injected into fresh, fertile eggs, left there for four or five days, removed and injected into another series of eggs. The serum passes through as many as 56 eggs, to make it potent enough for vaccination purposes but not strong enough to kill the cattle. It is finally dehydrated under low temperature and packed into vials. When the vaccine is used, it is suspended in saline solution.

Each batch of vaccine is tested for potency before any vaccinations are given. The laboratory animal is inoculated with vaccine and 14 days later, is injected with live virus. To date, every batch of vaccine tested has proved good. It provides probable lifetime immunity against rinderpest.

Imported Cattle Susceptible

Cattle which UNRRA has imported to China to improve and increase war-depleted herds are especially susceptible to the disease, and are vaccinated in the feeding station in Shanghai before they are sent out to rural areas in China.

Through its anti-rinderpest program, training young Chinese scientists to manufacture vaccine and to use it, UNRRA's agricultural rehabilitation program hopes to eradicate the dread cattle disease entirely from China.

The Board of Supplies of the Executive Yuan has sold CNC$256,000,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment in the first five months of the current year, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*. Electric equipment and automobiles constituted the main items of these sales.

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Europe's Road To Peace Ill-Defined

JACQUES DECAUX
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Paris, (By Mail).

FOR the past fortnight the European political field has witnessed a series of rather difficult setbacks. France and Italy were fighting hard to maintain order and achieve a better economy; Germany was giving trouble to Great Britain and the United States because of food shortages, and less than ever did the way to peace appear easy and well-defined.

As far as France is concerned, the economic situation is the key to all difficulties in other fields. The sudden reappearance of General de Gaulle on the political scene was overshadowed by more important events such as the exclusion of the Communist ministers from the present Cabinet. Premier Ramadier's policy needed an all-out confidence vote from his own Socialist party as well as from the other parties in the coalition government.

When workers in the Renault automobile factory went on strike, the Communist ministers said that they could not turn their backs on the workers and refuse them a raise, even if it meant a further rise in commodity prices. As a result, Premier Ramadier took a drastic step and told the Communist ministers that they were no longer part of his cabinet.

Crisis Averted

A major crisis was averted, but everybody felt that a new coalition government would act in exactly the same was as the preceding one; the Communist Party understood that it had nothing to gain from overthrowing the government from which it had been excluded, so things remained as they were. It was more or less feared that the Communist Party would order a fresh strike outbreak throughout the country although responsible officials of the party declared that they would not do so. However, they were not believed and, in fact, even if outspoken orders have not been issued from CP headquarters, strikes have turned out to be organized by suspicious characters whose motives cannot be definitely ascertained.

It is apparent that a majority of workers are against further strikes, but they are being forced to act by their syndicates. Last week, two major strikes were called but strong action from the government prevented any further developments. The first came from the flour mills near Paris and threatened the capital with a complete lack of bread supply. The second came from the nationalized electricity and gas companies. Premier Ramadier did not wait long to decree the requisition by the Government of these vital organizations and further stated that if the workers still wanted to strike, the Army would take over and operate in their place.

Another incident took place which showed the growing unrest in all classes of society. Owners of small and medium sized enterprises organized meetings. These people, belonging to the lower and middle classes, are reputedly mild in their sheeplike acceptance of every official decree, but this time they showed they were united against the state's management for which they blamed the difficulties in all fields of industry and commerce. Not content with merely voicing their discontent, they also raided town halls in Dijon and two other cities and made a splendid *auto-da-fe* of all the ration cards they found there.

Following this action, Premier Ramadier explained that the Government was in danger of being overthrown by secret right and left wing forces. In concluding this review, it should be said that the present government has some very good points in its favor, and it is operated by some outstandingly honest people. It has, however, some "technicians" who stick to their unrealistic methods in spite of all logic.

In Italy, the fourth Gasperi Cabinet came to life last week. It is clear that Gasperi's past efforts have been in vain, confronted as he was by very complicated economic and financial difficulties. There, prices are spiraling and popular discontent has resulted in a growing opposition to the Christian Democrat majority in the government. The crisis which ended with the dissolution of the previous Gasperi cabinet, was equally a crisis of confidence as far as tripartism was concerned and a crisis of confidence towards the person of M. de Gasperi. Furthermore, the general elections in Sicily resulted in the Democratic party being hit hard, and consequently the party lost a great amount of its power.

Since the crisis, three prospective Premiers tried to form a new Cabinet. Signor de Gasperi did not want to take on the job again because he feared that his party might loss more of its ascendancy. But the three attempts to form a government made by Socialist and Communist-bent factions failed, and finally, Gasperi once again became Premier.

This correspondent believes that the main reason for present day European economic troubles comes from a not too carefully designed policy in Washington. At the end of the war, the State Department was prepared to help the badly battered countries of Europe financially and economically, but, in exchange it wanted to secure economic predominance in different fields. This action was not too readily received by the European peoples, and finally, it played very neatly into the hands of the various Communist parties who could argue that this was active dollar imperialism.

"Peace Lend-Lease"

Today, it appears that the United States is ready to contribute financially to the economic rebuilding of the Continent. Mr. Dean Acheson, prior to his resignation, explained that a policy should be devised which would cost the US$500,000,000,000 annually. Other rumors from Washington confirm this point of view, and the European countries are now under the impression that a new "Peace Lend-Lease" will be launched. But they fear, also, that if this is their only economic way out they will have to pay for it by a certain degree of political dependency. And this they will not readily accept.

Even if the right wing politicians are ready for it, the left wing, comprising most of the workers in the major countries, shows a tendency to defend itself, or to defend Communism, which is probably nearer to the truth. All these signs mean that trouble lies ahead. If the "Peace Lend-Lease" had come at the right psychological moment, right after V-E Day, no bad feeling would have been aroused. The more so, as everybody in Europe looked to the United States to save the world from collapse.

Any way you look at it, the U.S. cannot just stop thinking about Europe. Should it do so with the least thought about repayment, it will meet with strong opposition.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Szepingkai Battle Reaches Acme; Loan Deadline Expires June 30

ATTENTION was fixed on the outcome of the Szepingkai battle with the Communists holding all but one position in the new city built by the Japanese, and parts of the old city, where the Nationalists were entrenched. The result of this battle would decide whether the second stage in the Civil War had arrived or whether the Communist frontal attack on a major Government-held city was premature and therefore a mistake in strategy. Earlier, the Communists said that the balance of forces and equipment had reached the stage which heralded large-scale offensives on the part of their troops, including the wresting of large centers from the Kuomintang.

As the Communist offensives spread to North China and grew in intensity in Jehol, the first part of Communist strategy appeared to be justified. On the fate of Szepingkai hinged the vindication of their second point.

In Jehol, through which one of the overland supply lines lies in the direction of Manchuria battles, the Reds intensified their attacks. The Nationalists were forced to evacuate Yipehshou (Yehposhow) due to heavy Red assaults, according to *Central News*. This city lies on the Chengteh-Changwu railway, and is about 25 miles northeast of Lingyuan, another town taken by the Communists this week.

In Honan, the provincial government arranged an airlift of 94 students from the beleaguered city of Anyang "to avoid their capture by Communists."

The speculation started last week on whether the Nationalists plan to withdraw from the Northeast to strengthen their China proper positions, continued in spite of official denials, and the banning of one paper in Mukden for reporting this story. An *AP* report from Nanking told of a column which had reached Szepingkai from Changchun, adding that this could either be a relief column, or the beginning of the evacuation of the Northeast capital. Another *AP* report said that highly placed sources told the agency that "only most startling developments will stave off the complete loss of Manchuria to the Communists who have already succeeded in disrupting the Government's main communication lines to the Northeast."

INTERNATIONAL WAR?

A series of statements by Dr. Sun Fo, vice-president of China, first to *UP*, and then to a number of Chinese newspapers, charged that the war in Manchuria was becoming an international war—the beginning of World War III—due to alleged Soviet inspiration of Chinese Communists there. Sun Fo connected this charge with the reported participation of Japanese and Koreans on the side of the Communists implying that the Civil War in the Northeast had already taken on an international aspect. He revealed that the American-trained and American-equipped Government divisions are suffering from lack of ammunition which he called on the United States to supply urgently "if Manchuria is to be saved."

In a second interview with the *Hsin Min Pao*, Sun Fo said that because Russia had declined to participate in the KMT-Communist mediation, the talks broke down, and drew the conclusion that the USSR was responsible for the outbreak of the Civil War.

Furthermore, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's son alleged that the Soviets had allowed the Communists to enter Manchuria, but blocked Government entry. He added that the Communists were directly, and the USSR indirectly, responsible for the fact that Chinese Government has not "completely taken over Manchuria."

Following Sun Fo's charges, General Chen Cheng, Chief Of Staff, who had predicted three months earlier the final defeat of the Reds by this date, insinuated that his prediction had not been fulfilled due to the support given to the Chinese Reds "by a certain foreign power." He also charged that "at least 31 Soviet Russian advisers were with the Communists attacking Szepingkai, and it is now universally acknowledged as a fact that Soviet-trained Korean Communists are fighting on the side of the Communists in Manchuria." He likewise asserted that Soviet ships had been observed transporting Red troops between Manchuria and Shantung.

Observers interpreted Dr. Sun Fo's outburst against the Russians and his call for urgent United States aid, as a desperate attempt to secure the US$500,000,000 loan prior to the deadline on June 30. Previous to Sun Fo's statements, the official part of the Chinese press had urged the United States in a series of editorials to extend the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan to Asia, in fact, make Asia the center of the plan, rather than an insigni-

No U.S. Loan To China At Present

STATEMENTS by Secretary Marshall and John Snyder, secretary of the Treasury, made clear the United States position in the matter of the much expected loan to China prior to the June 30 deadline. It was not contemplated either to extend the time limit or to grant the loan before that date, the statements announced. Secretary Marshall, however, took pains to explain at a press conference in Washington that the United States was not "cold shouldering" China and that "there has been no reversal of American friendship toward China."

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

A NUMBER of American papers last week commented on the Congress Party decision to divide India and on the position of the princely states in the British independence plan. Other papers emphasized the need for effective atomic energy control.

* * *

INDIA

THE *Richmond Times-Dispatch* said that in the "turbulent conflict between principles and sacrifices in behalf of independence, Gandhi himself has been forced to yield to the will of millions. He has abandoned his life-long struggle for a united India and joined the All-India Congress leaders advocating partition."

Although the Hindus and Moslems are now on record in favor of division, the struggle for dominion status as a prelude to independence is by no means won, the paper declared. The refusal of Travancore and Hyderabad, two large princely states, to yield sovereignty has added to this difficulty. More than a dozen states have already joined the existing Constituent Assembly but several million smaller princelings in the northern Punjab have announced that they will string along with Travancore and Hyderabad in proclaiming individual independence, the paper pointed out.

"Yet, popular sentiment is arrayed against these islands of archaism in the vast tide of self-determination sweeping over India," the *Times-Dispatch* added. "With British control withdrawn, there is little likelihood that these isolated monarchies will be able to weather the onslaught of the free millions of India."

The *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Courier-Journal* noted the decision of the Congress Party which declared that the princely states cannot declare themselves independent when Britain retires. "The states would be at the mercy of adventurers. Every nation in the world would easily get a military foothold in India simply by making a deal with one of the rulers, alliance or outright purchase of bases. India would become a teeming web of intrigue. Just how Hindustan or Pakistan can force the larger India states to join one or the other is not clear. But the principle that they must join is simple and realistic, and will doubtless gradually enforce itself, since even the largest state will be virtually helpless alone."

The *Christian Science Monitor* said that if India had been willing to accept dominion status earlier, progress towards independence might have "outstripped the divisive influences which have cut India into two parts."

The *Monitor* pointed out that the Moslem desire for Pakistan was not always as strong as it is today, and said that some Indian leaders believe this desire will weaken.

"New barriers to trade, new inconveniences in travel, new problems in transportation and the enormous difficulty of unraveling these two Indias that are only theoretically divided by new lines on the map—are the Indians willing to add these trials to the many others which must attend the growth to statehood?"

* * *

ATOM

THE recent statement before the UN Atomic Energy Commission by Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko drew comment in the American press. Most papers, however, still maintained that the Soviet position was not far removed from its previous stand, and held that controls must precede the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* said that any retreat from the American plan which "cuts across the bounds of national sovereignty and guards against offenses at whatever cost to national consciousness would be 'a compromise of world security."

The *New Orleans Times-Picayune* was skeptical of Gromyko's statement and said that the Russian representative himself has stressed that he was not withdrawing any of the major Russian stipulations.

The *New York Herald Tribune* noted that although the Russian plan clings to the national control scheme, rather than the international one, "it is concrete enough and detailed enough to supply a reasonably accurate picture of how such a plan would work out in practice, and to permit analysis of its practical merits and faults, rather than blanket denunciation. . . ."

* * *

VIETNAM

THE *New York Times* editorially attacked the French policy in Indo-China for not attempting to reach an agreement with Vietnam and for reportedly promoting civil war by setting one area of the country against another.

The colonial war has cut down Indo-China's three main exports of rice, coal and corn, of which the world is currently short. Only 150,000 tons of rice were exported last year, against the prewar export of 1,500,000 tons, the *Times* pointed out.

"Even more important, perhaps, than economic aspects of the problem are the political implications. As our government is reported to have pointed out to the French Government, the longer an equitable solution is postponed, the greater danger there is that the unrest will spread elsewhere.

"The French Government will be poorly advised if it does not act more intelligently than it apparently has thus far to bring an end to the war and reach an agreement with Vietnam.

"Promoting civil war to set one area of Indo-China against another as reported to be the present French strategy, would seem to be a poor way to promote democracy among the peoples of Asia," the *Times* concluded.

ficant outpost. The reasoning: the Communist menace was greater in Asia than in Europe.

Both statements, by the Government official and by the leading general, were aimed at calling American attention to the stringent situation the Central Government currently finds itself in.

In an editorial of June 24, the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, pointed out to Dr. Sun that he had gone counter to the findings of Gen. Marshall who had blamed the extremists in both camps for the Civil War "and there has been wide concurrence in the accuracy of his findings." The *Post* expressed the opinion that the United States would only grant the loan to China if she is given "convincing proof" that the money would not go down the drain of Civil War.

SOVIETS REJECT NOTE

THE Soviet Union this week rejected the Chinese note which charged Soviet complicity in the border incident between Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia. The note was worded in language similar to an earlier *Tass* dispatch which said that agency was "authorized to declare that the statements made by Chinese officials do not correspond to the facts and constituted a provocative fabrication."

Several days later *Tass* again issued a denial, this time of Dr. Sun Fo's allegation that the Soviets were leading the Chinese Communists in Manchuria and supporting the operations of 40,000 Japanese war prisoners. Although the dispatch did not mention Sun Fo by name, *Tass* mentioned *UP*, however, adding that it is "authorized to state that this report is a gross and slanderous fabrication."

The first reports circulated by *Central News* about the alleged invasion of Sinkiang and, later, the Chinese note of protest, failed to arouse public sentiment to any appreciable degree. In Tsingtao, however, an anti-Soviet campaign was launched by the military authorities, who placarded the city with anti-Russian slogans, according to *AP*.

STUDENT GROUP BANNED

THE demand by the Education Ministry and the Social Affairs Ministry was this week satisfied by the Social Affairs Bureau here when it announced that the Federation of Shanghai Students was ordered dissolved. The reason for this dissolution was the failure of the federation to register with the municipal authorities, which made it illegal, according to law.

Student guardian representatives continued to demand that Mayor K. C. Wu either arrange the release of arrested students on bail or put them on trial. Mayor Wu replied that "it will do the students no good when testimony of their subversive activities are brought to the court. However, the arrested may be tried, if the guardians prefer it." The Mayor again reiterated that while some arrested students may be set free after July 7, others would be held two or three months for "re-education."

What Chinese Papers Say...

A MONTH has now elapsed since the suppression of the *Wen Wei Pao*, the *Sin Min Wan Pao* and the *Lien Ho Jih Pao*, the *Ta Kung Pao* remaining the only independent in the editorial field amidst the Government controlled and financed papers. All newspapers here commented copiously on the Marshall Plan and the new plan drafted by Premier Chang Chun.

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MARSHALL PLAN

THE Kuomintang organ, *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, linked the Marshall Plan for economic rehabilitation of Europe with conditions in Asia. Economically, the plan indicates that the United States has resolutely undertaken the moral responsibility of helping the people of Europe to emerge from poverty and misery. The paper pointed out that "since the Chinese Communists are those who seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit therefrom," the Marshall Plan should be extended to China, for if the American program of aid to Europe can be carried out, it will not achieve the desired results as long as China continues "in a state of misery and chaos."

The paper urged the American authorities to consider this matter carefully.

The *Sin Wan Pao*, reportedly connected with the C.C. Clique, said that the Marshall Plan is not only help to Europe but the United States itself. The main purpose of the plan, according to the paper, is to allow Europe to recover economically, which, in effect, "is an attempt to uproot Communist influence in Europe.

"We feel that in her own interests, the United States should shift the center of her policy to the Pacific. If Communism succeeds in dominating Asia, the effect on the entire world will be far greater than Communist domination of Europe," the *Sin Wan Pao* asserted.

"Therefore, no matter from what angle it is viewed the present American policy of emphasizing Europe to the neglect of the Far East, is evidently an unwise one, and so should be thoroughly revised immediately," the paper urged.

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CHANG PLAN

IN general Premier Chang Chun's plan is in harmony with the economic reform passed by the Third Plenary Session of the KMT CEC, the only difference being that it contains more explanatory notes and items, the *Shun Pao* wrote.

The paper noted a number of weak points. The first, according to the *Shun Pao*, is that it is too superficial and too general. For instance, most of the measures proposed in the plan are in the form of general principles.

Another weakness is that the actions proposed in the plan are too devious and will require a long time to implement. A third weakness, the paper said, was the fact that the new plan deals too little with the problems of commodity prices, hoarding and control.

"In a word, the plan is lucid and more nearly perfect than the plan passed by the CEC. However, the definite measures proposed are still not detailed enough, and these require further study before the plan can be implemented," the *Shun Pao* concluded.

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JAPAN

THE *Sin Wan Pao* discussed the quantity of Japanese reparations which China ought to receive, in connection with Li Kan's statement at the current session of ECAFE here. China sustained losses of US$58,500,000,000, according to Li Kan. The paper noted that the Chinese representative on war reparations in Japan, Li Teh-shen, declared: "The total tonnage of temporary reparations has been revised several times, with the result that it has now been reduced from 3,500,000 to 1,560,000 tons. China is to get half of this tonnage."

"China requires war reparations urgently, yet the United States loves her ex-enemy very much," the *Sin Wan Pao* declared. "We really do not know how the United States differentiates between her friends and foes, after all," the paper added.

The paper proposed that part of Japanese reparations to China be fulfilled out of current production. "These demands of ours are quite natural and quite reasonable, and we shall brook no opposition or revision by our friends."

The *Ta Kung Pao*, writing on the imminent resumption of private trade with Japan, noted that while Japanese economic conditions have been improving, Chinese economy has deteriorated at a fast rate.

"Without regard to the opposition of the Chinese and Philippine governments, the Americans have taken the important step of lifting the economic blockade of Japan, and have announced that it will be open to private trade as of August 15, 1947. While this action on the part of the United States may be compatible with the economic interests of certain nations and will undoubtedly accelerate the economic recovery of Japan, from the standpoint of Chinese economy we are very worried about this development," the *Ta Kung Pao* wrote.

The paper declared that the United States has preserved too high a percentage of Japanese industries, "a fact which is incompatible with China's economic interests." Japanese industrial development should not be judged according to American standards, nor yet should prewar standards be adopted.

"We ourselves must realize the fact that although almost two years have elapsed since V-J Day our economic situation has been steadily deteriorating. A look at the economic situation in Japan certainly pains us greatly," the *Ta Kung Pao* concluded.

Who's Who in China

DR. CHANG NAI-YEN, artist, writer and retired diplomatic official; born at Nanzing, Wushing, Chekiang, September 17, 1894; received primary and secondary education in Nanzing, Hangchow and

(張乃燕字君謀)

Dr. Chang Nai-yen

Soochow; went to Europe in 1913 and studied physical sciences and chemistry in University of Birmingham, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and University of Geneva; wrote thesis, "Contribution a la Connaissance des Acides Ortho-et paranitro—alpha—bromo—cinnamiques" which won degree of D.Sc., University of Geneva, 1919; returned to China after touring and studying educational problems in Europe, America and Japan; taught physics in Futan University, Shanghai, 1919; professor of chemistry in National Peking University and concurrently taught chemistry in Peking Normal College and Peking Technical College, 1920-23; elected president of Provincial Educational Association of Chekiang, 1923; appointed councillor in Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1924; taught history of science in Kwanghwa University, Shanghai, 1925; appointed dean of faculty of applied science, National Kwangtung University, and concurrently member, Board of Education of National Government, 1926; appointed member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of Education, 1927; appointed first chancellor of National Central University, Nanking, 1927-31; was twice examiner of district magistrates for Chekiang in 1929 and 1930; appointed member of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1931; in same year, elected as delegate from Chekiang to People's Convention; vice-president of National Construction Commission, 1932; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, 1933-35, and decorated with Grand Cordon de l'Ordre de la Couronne by King of Belgium, 1935; is also a noted historian besides being chemist, educationalist and artist; lived in retirement since 1935 and devotes time to literary works and painting; has visited 36 countries and more than 500 cities; author: "Organic Dyestuffs," "Medical Organic Arsenicals" and "Service Chemistry in the World War;" "History of World War," published in 1923; "Concise History of Rome" and " A Concise History of World War," published 1928-29; now, member of supervisory committee, Chinese Painting Society.

Tientsin Merchants Buy Shares, Gold Bars, Greenbacks Here

THE military developments in North China appear to have prompted the remittance of huge sums of idle capital to this city with the result that the money market was easy by weekend. In addition to reported purchases of shares and stocks by Tientsin merchants, large acquisitions of gold bars and foreign currencies in the local market were said to have been effected. Prices of commodities rose during the week.

Although the local press was not permitted to publish the quotations of gold and foreign currencies, it did not hesitate to print telegrams from Hongkong reporting the quotations of gold bars as well as the exchange rate of Hongkong dollars in the colony. Based on these open market quotations in Hongkong, many businessmen here were calculating the prices of commodities. The local stock market has also been directly affected by the Hongkong exchange rate.

Overseas Remittances

Still another factor which affected the economic condition of the country as a whole was the remittance of foreign exchange to Hongkong instead of Canton or Foochow, or other South China cities through the Bank of China and other Chinese banks by the Overseas Chinese. Well-informed circles state that as much as CNC$50,000,000,000 is being sent to Hongkong by overseas Chinese every month, where they can get more fapi for their foreign exchange.

The accompanying table, compiled by Chang Yi-fang, shows the exchange rate as well as overseas remittances handled by the Bank of China in the past 16 months.

Commodity prices rose generally, reflecting the recent hike of utility charges. Following the Government decision to discontinue the system of subsidies for utilities, other charges and rates will be adjusted upwards as of July 1. This is expected to stimulate further the prices of commodities.

The following table gives the commodity prices on June 21 as compared with June 14:

	June 14 CNC$	June 21 CNC$
Bond C	7,600	9,500
Wing On Textile	6,490	8,640
Mayar Silk	——	389
Ewo Cotton ..	66,000	79,000
Rice	410,000	430,000
Wheat flour ...	105,000	110,000
Peanut oil	525,000	625,000
20's Yarn	7,650,000	8,950,000
Raw silk	23,500,000	27,500,000
Rayon	18,900,000	23,000,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes ..	61,500	71,000
Koo Ban Soap ..	362,000	392,000
My Dear Matches	2,560,000	2,620,000
Newsprint ...	215,000	260,000

According to the Chinese Maritime Customs, China's imports for the month of April totaled CNC$520,461,730,000, while her exports totaled CNC$210,922,460,000, giving an import excess of CNC$309,500,000,000. UNRRA imports for the month came to CNC0189,370,000,000.000,000.

Japan will send 11,933,000 linear yards of cotton fabrics to Australia next month, according to SCAP foreign trade division. It was also announced that the Belgian Congo has purchased 104,000 yards of Japanese cotton fabrics which will be shipped via New York. Another report says that Burma has imported from Japan 2,200,000 pounds of cotton yarn allocated to the Burmese cotton weaving industry.

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A new combination cargo and passenger service between Amoy and Manila was inaugurated by the China Pacific Shipping & Trading Company of Shanghai. A new steamer, the Tai Ping, recently acquired by the company from the United Fruit Company, has accommodation for 1,000 passengers of all classes. The company has two more vessels, the Tai Woo and the Tai Pat.

1946	Foreign Exchange Rate Market Rate CNC$	Official Rate CNC$	Overseas Remittances In U.S. Dollars (in US$1,000)	In CNC Dollar (in CNC$1,000)
January	1,595	1,595	4,364	87,273
February	2,036	2,036	2,106	42,112
March	2,001	2,020	2,351	4,748,490
April	2,061	2,020	4,267	8,619,610
May	2,332	2,020	3,330	6,725,763
June	2,588	2,020	6,866	5,790,315
July	2,517	2,020	2,011	4,016,700
August	2,882	2,020	3,300	8,300,994
September	3,553	3,350	2,376	7,291,103
October	4,214	3,350	2,123	7,112,501
November	4,558	3,350	1,404	4,703,110
December	5,899	3,350	1,100	3,678,487
1947				
January	——	3,350	501	1,678,059
February	——	7,315	690	8,275,000
March	——	12,000	1,542	18,535,647
April	——	12,000	1,690	20,271,587

Business Foot-Notes

The Shanghai Steamship Companies Guild's request for participation in the Government-sponsored Chinese Trade Mission to Japan has been turned down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to *Central News*. The refusal was made on the ground that the seats in the mission have already been arranged and that additions have to be concurred in by SCAP, which, however, is impossible in the circumstances. The ministry urged the guild to hand in its resolutions and proposals.

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The Central Government is currently studying the requests of local utility companies to increase rates up to 500 percent over persent charges, intended to pull the companies out of the red, the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* reported. The National Economic Council's decision to discontinue all subsidies to utilities necessitates this measure, it is said.

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An unnamed French syndicate has agreed to furnish the Szechuen Provincial Government with US$20,000,000 worth of rails and coaches on credit for the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking railway. The Ministry of Communications is planning to allocate CNC$48,000,000,000 to cover cost of labor and other materials and intends to complete construction of the line in 18 months.

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No definite ruling was laid down at the Labor-Management Arbitration Commission's second meeting last week regarding payment of wages according to the revised cost of living index for the current month. The meeting was presided over by Social Affairs Commissioner Wu Kai-hsien and a resolution was adopted about payment of pensions to public utility workers.

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The China Edible Oil Company of the Food Ministry will be closed and its plants in Tsingtao sold to private interests, the *Shang Pao* wrote.

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Local cotton mills consume more than 53 percent of all industrial power in this city, according to the Bureau of Public Utilities. The next largest consumers are: cloth, paper, rubber and cold storage plants.

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Sino-Dutch negotiations over the detention of Chinese vessels and cargoes by the Netherlands Navy reached a satisfactory stage last week when it was agreed to accept the Dutch offer of Straits $500,000 as compensation for the seizure of the six Chinese ships. Similar reimbursement was offered to other vessels detained in Southeast Asia waters.

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Recent reports from Nanking to the effect that CNC$50,000 notes are to be circulated in the near future have been officially denied by the Central Bank here. The *Chien Hsien Jih Pao* reported that these notes have been printed in Peiping and Shanghai.

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Out of a total income of CNC$2,976,776,916 for the week ending June 8, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway collected CNC$2,284,681,200 in freight charges, while the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway had a total income of CNC$970,587,475 for the same period, with CNC$760,030,400 accruing from freight.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Indictment

CHINA'S DESTINY *by Chiang Kai-shek. Roy Publishers, New York,* 1947. 347 *pp.,* US$3.50. *Reviewed by D. Y. Lanne.*

THIS publication actually consists of three parts: a translation of the first edition of China's Destiny (with emendations of the second indicated); a translation of the same author's "Chinese Economic Theory;" and Mr. Jaffe's excellent introduction and comments, amounting to some 60 pages of text. The reviewer is not familiar with the Chinese originals; but it seems from indirect evidence that the translation has been made carefully and as accurately as possible. In spite of the fact that the genius of the Chinese language imposes a way of reasoning very different from Western cogitation, the English text is so well digested that it is thoroughly readable.

Teddy White is to be envied for his cool composure when he refers to the "almost grotesque fascination" which "China's Destiny" has for the informed reader. The present reviewer confesses that he is stunned rather than fascinated by what White aptly calls the "impact" of the book. It certainly hits hard; and not the least astonishing thing about this extraordinary work is the fact that the recipient of the author's most shattering blows is his own political prestige and that of the party which he has led for so many years. The ablest and most vocal enemies of the Kuomintang have not succeeded in assembling so vicious, so ruinous an indictment of its policy. Reading it, one is on nearly every page reduced to blinking, and rubbing one's eyes, and staring in wonderment at statements which are bound to blast the party's reputation forever.

There is nothing new or sensational about the Kuomintang's lack of political leadership, the naked though unashamed poverty in ideas of its program, its greed, its corruption, its crushing incompetence; but that its leader should have gone out of his way to make a public exhibition of these debilities, is truly sensational. Nothing testifies more convincingly to the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of the party than the fact that there was not one man in it who had the brains or the courage to prevent Chiang from rushing into print. In January 1946, when 1,000,000 copies of the book had already been sold in China, "the request of six Congressmen to see the State Department's translation of 'China's Destiny' was refused by the Secretary of State on the ground that it was a 'top secret' document...." (Mr. Jaffe's Preface, p.18). So, in the United States at least, Chiang had one true friend; and one wonders whether Mr. Byrnes has been given the medal which none of Chiang's Chinese followers has merited. But now that the mischief has been done and the cat is out of the bag, let us have a look at the unfortunate creature.

The book opens with a very brief history of ancient China. As far as any facts are mentioned at all, they are either legendary, or incorrect, or inconsistent with other statements made almost in the same breath. The prehistorical section soon deteriorates into a beauteous essay in the classical strain on the excellencies of ancient morals to which "I, Chiang Kai-shek" (the phrase is actually used) seem to be the sole heir. With his index thus levelled at the reader, the Preceptor of the Nation proceeds, in Chapters II and III, to illuminate recent history for the benefit of the faithful.

The Manchu dynasty is dealt with severely. There was nothing good in it except possibly the suppression of the Taiping rebellion. This was achieved through the application of the best Confucian virtues by the Manchu's loyal servant, a general named Tseng Kuo-fan; and also with considerable military assistance from the Imperialist Powers, which, however, is a circumstance not much made of in the author's account; in fact, it isn't mentioned. Nor is any reference made to the not unimportant detail that the episode was a genuine peasant rebellion against intolerable wrongs and that, had it succeeded in overthrowing the dynasty, China might well have experienced a revival similar to, and contemporaneous with, the Meiji restoration and be now one of the Great Powers, in fact, instead of by courtesy.

The Unequal Treaties are exploited for all they are worth, and it must be admitted that they are worth a lot. However, there's a limit, Western aggression was not the sole cause of China's illness. After the collapse of the Manchus, World War I offered a golden chance for China to put her house in order while the rest of the world was busy with aggression elsewhere. Had there been in Dr. Sun's party an intelligent desire for internal reform, a clearcut program, and vigorous leadership, it would have swept the country off its feet and made it independent by 1919. Instead, there was nothing but confusion and endless idle talk. With some prodding from the left, the party got into its stride in 1924, only to relapse into opium dreams again after it had lopped off the left wing in 1929. The Communists came to Chiang's rescue once more in 1936 during the Sian incident by inducing him to resist the Japanese and thus enter what they foresaw would be the democratic (and, incidentally, the winning) camp in the coming world conflagration.

The interval, from 1929 to 1936, a period of loss of political initiative and of stagnation was also a period of military consolidation which brought to the country a certain amount of peace and prosperity though, of course, not nearly as much as the Manchus even in their last years of tottering to the grave had achieved. The author does feel the need to explain that; and so he spends a whole chapter (III) complaining over the Unequal Treaties which prevented the members of the KMT from being men and doing their duty. As an example of his sincerity, the reader may be referred to his remarks on foreign concessions ("havens for prostitutes, gamblers, thieves, and bandits") which were used "as a refuge for themselves and their fortunes" by "Chinese banks, greedy officials, and big merchants."

He does not mention that all the big KMT government banks had important branches and sometimes headquarters in the concessions; and if he had cared to give a list of high ("greedy") government officials owning houses in them and, presumably, bank accounts, it would have included the names of all his trusted lieutenants, and scores of others, all taking refuge in a haven for thieves and bandits.

Chapter IV is devoted to a history of the Northern Expedition and subsequent events till 1937 as the author remembers them. By the time the reader gets to p. 121 and the description of the split with the left wing at Hankow, he will, whether he likes it or not, have developed some genuine sympathy for the Com-

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munists who, at that time, "denounced the virtues of propriety, righteousness, thrift, and humility...." or, one infers, at least the empty profession of them. Contemplating Chiang's references, on the same page, to "the traitor Wang Ching-wei," who subsequently became his foreign minister, the premier in his government, and his most trusted assistant in appeasing the Japanese and persecuting the liberals, one becomes skeptical of the remaining Confucian virtues as practised by Chiang—loyalty, integrity, a sense of shame and all the rest of the blah-blah; but more particularly of loyalty. Wang no doubt was a traitor by nature, a mere windbag who floated in whatever political breeze blew; but he was Chiang's closest friend and associate during eight of the 13 pre-war years (1924-37), in which Chiang made his political career. Nobody denies that he was as bad an egg as any Chiang ever chose for his chief executive; yet if "loyalty" has any meaning, Chiang should be the last man to administer kicks to his dead body.

There is a well-founded suspicion that Wang left Chungking and joined the Japanese not without the connivance of some very prominent KMT officials; in those days, the outcome of the war was not so very certain and to have a friend on the other side of the fence might have appeared to be a reasonable proposition, just in case. This was practical politics and the virtues of integrity and sincerity did not enter into it.

When he regurgitates all that Confucian virtue, he is merely tedious; but when he quotes Confucius on matters of practical statecraft, he entrenches himself in a position which to Western-trained minds is about as easily defensible as a mole hill is against tanks; for, after all, the West has behind it 3,000 years of hard thinking, away from and above the Bronze age, and some of their philosophers were pretty cunning chaps. That thought has left its imprint on the minds of all of us (not on Chiang's), and if you want to test how far you have moved in three millenia, take the following quotation from "China's Destiny:"

> "Confucius, seven days after becoming chief justice of Lu, put Shao-cheng Mou to death, and explained: 'There are five kinds of evil people in the world, and thieves and robbers are not among them. The first are those whose hearts are rebellious and dangerous. The second are those whose conduct is persistently depraved, The third are those whose words are false but unconvincing. The fourth are those whose learning is extensive in undesirable fields. And the fifth are those who are acquiescent and helpful toward misbehavior. A person with any one of these five faults should not escape execution by the superior man, and Shao-cheng Mou possesses them all; his dwelling serves as a gathering place for his disciples, forming a party; his theories serve to beautify unorthodoxy and please the multitude; his stubborn arguments are sufficient to upset the right and constitute a new and independent theory —he is thus a villain among men and must be eliminated.'"

Chiang could not have picked a better passage to demonstrate what is most repulsive to us in Confucian practice; for it so happens that what little advance the West has achieved over the rest of the world results precisely from Western hearts being "rebellious and dangerous." They have been persistently depraved and opposed to established authority. Socrates, Jesus Christ, Luther, Cromwell, Jefferson, and even Sun Yat-sen—they have all been "false and unconvincing," especially to the mandarins of their time; false to the pharisees and unconvincing to Pilate. The learning of Copernicus, of Galileo, of Darwin was extensive in highly undesirable fields——any Roman pope would confirm that. But the most glorious achievement of the Western World resides in the circumstance that, although some Westerners burned witches and a sorry remnant is still hanging Negroes, the vast majority of them are "acquiescent and even helpful toward misbehavior," that is to say, toward social reform.

The reviewer knows that he himself "should not escape execution by the superior man" and that he is sticking out his neck; but then he is in good company and, what is more important, in very numerous company. There are millions of Chinese in rebellion today against the mandarins, with millions of necks. Take the students, for example: they certainly do "beautify unorthodoxy and take pride in pleasing the multitude" by demanding a stop to the Civil War. They dare to constitute "a new and independent theory" of how this country ought to be run and thus—what could be more natural—they are "villains among men." Unfortunately, there are so many of them that our superior preachers and practitioners of Confucian doctrine will find it quite impossible to "eliminate" them, try they ever so hard. The students have seen the light, and it came from the West. For the West is just where it is today for no other reason than because of the latitude it granted to those whose conduct is persistently depraved; precisely because independence of mind and action was not blindly and completely suppressed, there were ideas and leaders and a way out whenever some tottering *ancien régime* had run out of its depth and was gasping its last in the shallows.

Adventurers, seafarers, reckless philosophers, and cranky university professors were (not always, it is true) allowed to have their day; and in a crisis, these depraved ones saved the day for civilization a thousand times over. China has become behindhand, and prematurely calcified, and fossilized because she has been ruled too long by the "superior" men of the Confucian bureaucracy who, as governors of a static feudal society, could see no good in aught but stability. Everybody, including Chiang, agrees that China has been "stable" a trifle too long. What is the next step on the road to progress which the country must take? All progressives in China are agreed on that point: a stop to the civil war and government by a coalition of the liberal forces.

Chiang gives a different answer in his "Chinese Economic Theory." Like "China's Destiny," this literary product, too, is entirely on the intellectual level of the kindergarten. The author begins by revealing the sad fact that he is ignorant of the very definition of the word "theory." To him, a theory may be an entirely meaningless syllogism such as his favorite quotation from the "Great Learning:" "Where there are men, there is land. Where there is land, there is money. Where there is money, there is use for it." While every one of these three separate statements is demonstrably false, in their entirety they are as nearly idiotic as the following: "Where there are birds, there is air. Where there is air, there is wind. Where there is wind, there is use for wind." Well, that is just about as far as Bronze Age economics will take you.

Leaving the Duke of Chou and his time, we next encounter the economic wisdom of Kuan Chung, produced at a period which, in China, was still the Bronze Age (late) while in the West the Iron Age had already advanced into its second (La Tène) phase; that is to say, old Kuan Chung was some 500-700 years behind his Western contemporaries. He is rather more so now. It seems that Kuan had developed a highly ingenious "theory," actually his "most famous policy," which, quite simply, was "to use civil government to cover up military orders." There is no hint of an economic plan—the book never says what the "orders" might amount to and so orders seem to be an end in themselves; but Chiang is immensely impressed with the cleverness of that stratagem. We have it on the authority of Premier Chang Chun that the recent murderous suppression of students' demonstrations against the civil war was carried out on Chiang's orders by the military without consulting, and against the better judgment of, the civil government (*North-China Daily News*, June 5, p. 4, a *UP* release datelined Nanking, June 4).

We may profitably jump 30 pages from La Tène to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, since they add nothing new to our understanding of Chiang the Economist. On p.286, however, we stumble on a real crown jewel when the unfortunate Father of Our Country has his Industrial Plan expounded in terms such as these: "Foreign trade is to be carried on via the sea ports...." (not by any means via Lhassa or, possibly, via underground tunnels). On the contrary, "trade in the products of agriculture and mining should be conducted overland...." It would be rank unorthodoxy, one presumes, to suggest that it might be conducted by wireless. But, to be serious, there is really no point in quoting any further pearls of wisdom; the book just goes on and on like that, one tedious silly platitude after the other, in the best literary tradition of the mandarins. If one recalls that in his speech of November 26, 1945, Chiang announced that "it is my intention to assume personally the general direction of China's economic reconstruction," one can only sigh, "*God Help China.*"

On his own showing, Chiang the Economist cannot be defended on any point save one. He has often been accused by leftwing hotheads of being a fascist. That charge appears to be utter nonsense. The Western dictators had been brought up not perhaps in the fear of the Lord but certainly in awe of the Specialist. Both of them happened to be good organizers, i.e., they knew how to use specialists; but Chiang "assumes personal direction" where Hitler feared to tread—with results readily appreciated by every citizen of China today.

And yet the country owes a debt of gratitude to the author of "China's Destiny." As the fully responsible leader of his party, he has put himself on record, officially and in full view of the public. The Kuomintang is with him; and so are all those who believe that the Bronze Age can teach the twentieth century economics, politics, science, and morals. Henceforth the rest of us will have to look elsewhere for leadership. That issue, at least, is clear.

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TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
6.40	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
8.31	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
9.25	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D WUSIH A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D TANYANG A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:–										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.48	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D CHANGAN-TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:–										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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